N.Y. AVE. PRESBYT. CHURCH

DRAWER 13

WASHINGTON IN GENERAL

71.2009.025.05396

Washington, D.C.

New York Avenue Presbyterian Church

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources

From the files of the

Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection

71.2009.085.05346

CHURCH TO GET BELLS IN MEMORY OF LINCOLN

Troy, N. Y., Dec. 12.—(AP)—A set of bells will be presented Feb. 12 to the New York Avenue Presbyterian church of Washington in memory of Abraham Lincoln, who worshiped there while he was president. They are being manufactured here. The bells will be a gift of Mary Lincoln Isham, Lincoln's granddaughter.

DECEMBER 12, 1928

HOOVERS WORSHIP IN LINCOLN'S PEW

Attend Dedication of Chimes In His Memory.

From the Washington Bureau
of the BUFFALO EVENING NEWS.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—President and Mrs. Hoover attended services yesterday in dedication of the Lincoln Memorial tower and chimes of the New York Avenue Presbyterian church. They occupied the famous Abraham Lincoln pew, a refuge frequently sought by President Lincoln through the dark years of the Civil war.

The special ceremonies and Mr. Hoover's great admiration of the emancipator drew him away from the Quaker services of the Irving street Friends meeting house for the first time since he entered the White House. Secretary of State and Mrs. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War and Mrs. James W. Good, and Dr. Hubert Work, chairman of the Republican National committee, were others in the congregation.

The tower and chimes were donated to the church by the family of the late Robert Todd Lincoln, last surviving son of President Lincoln. The tower reaches 171 feet high, and is one of the highest points in downtown Washington. On four sides are clocks, and in addition to the chimes there is a giant bell, an exact copy of Liberty bell in Independence hall, Philadelphia.

Dr. Joseph R. Sizoo, the pastor, delivered the sermon.

LINCOLN'S NAME HONORED

Bells Made by Kin of Emancipator Given to Church He Attended

WASHINGTON, March 30. (AP)—Memories of Abraham Lincoln will be awakened by the pealing of the new chime of bronze bells in the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church. They were given by his granddaughter, Mary Lincoln Isham, and are being cast by another relative of Lincoln, Clinton Hanks Meneely of Troy, N. Y.

Lincoln attended this church while President.

The large bell of the set weighs more than a ton, and duplicates in size the famous old Liberty bell which, in 1776, pealed forth the announcement of the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

Given as a memorial of the Civil War President, the bells now are being cast by a descendant of a famous bell-making family. Nancy Hanks, Lincoln's mother, through whom Clinton Hanks Meneely is related to Lincoln, belonged to the Hanks family of New England which cast the first bells, made the first tower clocks and surveying instruments and built the first silk mills in America.

During the Civil War, Clinton Hanks Meneely, father of the present bell founder, was chief of staff for Gen. Wadsworth, who for a long time was in charge of the defenses at Washington. Col. Meneely was frequently in contact with Lincoln.

"The bells," declared the Rev. Joseph R. Sizoo, pastor of the church, "represent not only the highest type of bell founders' art, but there is special sentiment to be attached to them. It is particularly fitting that descendants of the Emancipator's ancestors should now be placing bells whose musical tones will reverberate in the atmosphere surrounding the church which he attended while President of the United States."

Electric controls will permit of the automatic chiming of the "Westminster Melody," composed by Handel.

BLAKESLEE

LINCOLN LORE

Bulletin of the Lincoln National Life Foundation - - - - - - - - - - - Dr. Louis A. Warren, Editor.
Published each week by The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Number 422 FORT WAYNE, INDIANA May 10, 1937

LINCOLN SHRINES IN WASHINGTON

George Washington and Abraham Lincoln are more often associated than any other two American characters. The city of Washington named after the first president of the United States has become the outstanding memorial of the nation's father, while within the city stands the country's most impressive tribute to Abraham Lincoln.

A visitor in the national capital who may be especially interested in Lincoln shrines often misses some of the more important ones because there does not seem to be available any directory which catalogues in a group these widely scattered sites and objects. It is the purpose of this issue of *Lincoln Lore* to list the more important Lincoln shrines in the capital city.

The Capitol

In the rotunda of the capitol may be seen one of the few Lincoln statues modeled from life. A sixteen year old girl, Vinnie Ream, was the sculptor and Lincoln gladly gave her several sittings for her studies. The dome of the capitol itself, might be called a Lincoln memorial as the crowning "Statue of Freedom" was put in place during Lincoln's administration.

The White House

It was in the great East Room of the White House that the body of Abraham Lincoln was viewed after his assassination in 1865, and in the Green Room the body of little Willie Lincoln was placed after his death in 1862. The executive offices of the President as well as the offices of his secretaries were on the second floor. Some interesting mementoes of the Lincoln family are still to be seen in the White House.

Soldier's Home

Lincoln spent the summer months, when the days were especially oppressive, in the Soldier's Home, known then as the Anderson Cottage. The building, still in a good state of preservation, is situated four miles north of the capitol. Here, according to Carpenter, the artist, Lincoln finished writing the second draft of the Emancipation Proclamation.

Willard's Hotel

Upon their arrival in Washington the Lincoln's went to the Willard Hotel. Guests at the hotel today often find in their rooms upon return in the evening, a luscious apple placed on a paper doily bearing the following inscription: "Abraham Lincoln . . . . greeted the cheering crowds at his First Inaugural, from the balcony of his room at The Old Willard Hotel. Famous for his stories, Lincoln was just as famous for his nightly apple-eating ritual; he had his apple even during emergency meetings. We hope you will enjoy sharing in the Lincoln tradition, at The New Willard Hotel."

New York Avenue Presbyterian Church

The Lincoln's attended the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church while in Washington and here they were assigned a pew which has now been reserved as a memorial to the Lincoln family. The original church building still stands and in the vestry on the first floor of the building one may also be shown where Lincoln sat while attending mid-week services. The Lincoln memorial tower placed on the church was made possible by the late Mrs. Robert T. Lincoln and her family.

Library of Congress

There is usually on display in the Library of Congress some rare Lincoln manuscripts. In one case there has been exhibited for some time the original manuscript of the Gettysburg Address and also the original writing of the Second Inaugural Address. Lord Curzon called these pieces of literature two of the three outstanding orations in the Anglo-Saxon tongue. The Library of Congress also has an exhaustive collection of Lincoln prints and some of them usually can be seen in the display cases.

Ford's Theatre Museum

One who visits the Lincoln Collection, housed in Ford's Theatre in the structure where Lincoln was assassinated, will observe the wisdom of the government in securing the valuable Oldroyd Collection of Lincolniana which forms the nucleus of the interesting items on exhibition. This building will eventually, if it does not already, contain the outstanding collection of Lincoln curios in the country.

Peterson House

Just across the street from Ford's Theatre, the government has acquired possession of another important building—the house in which Abraham Lincoln passed away. It has been put, as far as practicable, in the same order in which it was found on the night of Lincoln's assassination and one is greatly impressed with the smallness of the room in which Lincoln died. It is smaller than the room within the log cabin walls where he was born.

Smithsonian Institute

One of the most impressive exhibits in the old Smithsonian Building is the Lincoln display case just to the right of the main entrance. Here one may see a tall hat, black cravat, broadcloth coat, vest and trousers once worn by Lincoln. There is also deposited here a collection of the original Volk studies of Lincln's head and hands in both plaster and bronze. A copy of the Mills' mask is also on exhibition. Other sculptural works within the exhibit case consist of a Parelan marble bust of Lincoln and a medallion of him by Amelia Tyler. These curios are also enclosed in the case: manuscript, a pen presented by Theodore Roosevelt, and a wedge said to have been used by Lincoln in splitting rails.

There may also be observed at the Smithsonian Institute a small replica of the St. Gaudens standing figure of Lincoln, and also presented by the sculptor, a bust of his famous Lincoln already mentioned. A bust of Lincoln by Henry Kirke Brown similar to his Gettysburg study is displayed. Some other works of art with a Lincoln theme include four of the famous Historical Paintings by Ferris.

Flannery Statue

One of the earliest statues of Abraham Lincoln was made by Lott Flannery. It was placed in front of the District Court House and was dedicated in 1868. Upon the remodeling of some of the buildings in the vicinity, the statue was removed but has now been replaced on its old site.

Ball Statue

One of the most impressive statues of Abraham Lincoln and the only heroic bronze statue of the President in Washington may be seen in Lincoln Park. It is the well known "Emancipation Group" done by Thomas Ball.

The Lincoln Memorial

There is nothing more impressive in memorial architecture in America than the magnificent tribute to Lincoln in the nation's capital known as "The Lincoln Memorial." Seated in a huge armchair within the memorial building is a heroic figure of Abraham Lincoln by French cut in white marble. No one visiting Washington would care to miss viewing the greatest of all the Lincoln shrines.

Times Herald
Telephone REpublic 1234
THURSDAY, OCT. 7, 1948

Church Plans $800,000 Drive For Rebuilding

Plans to raise funds to replace the famous New York Avenue Presbyterian church, one of the oldest in Washington, were clarified yesterday by the Rev. Peter Marshall, pasor.

A campaign for $800.000 to rebuild the church on the present site, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth sreets on the avenue, will begin Monday with a "loyalty dinner" for 1,000 in the armory.

Will Seat 700 More

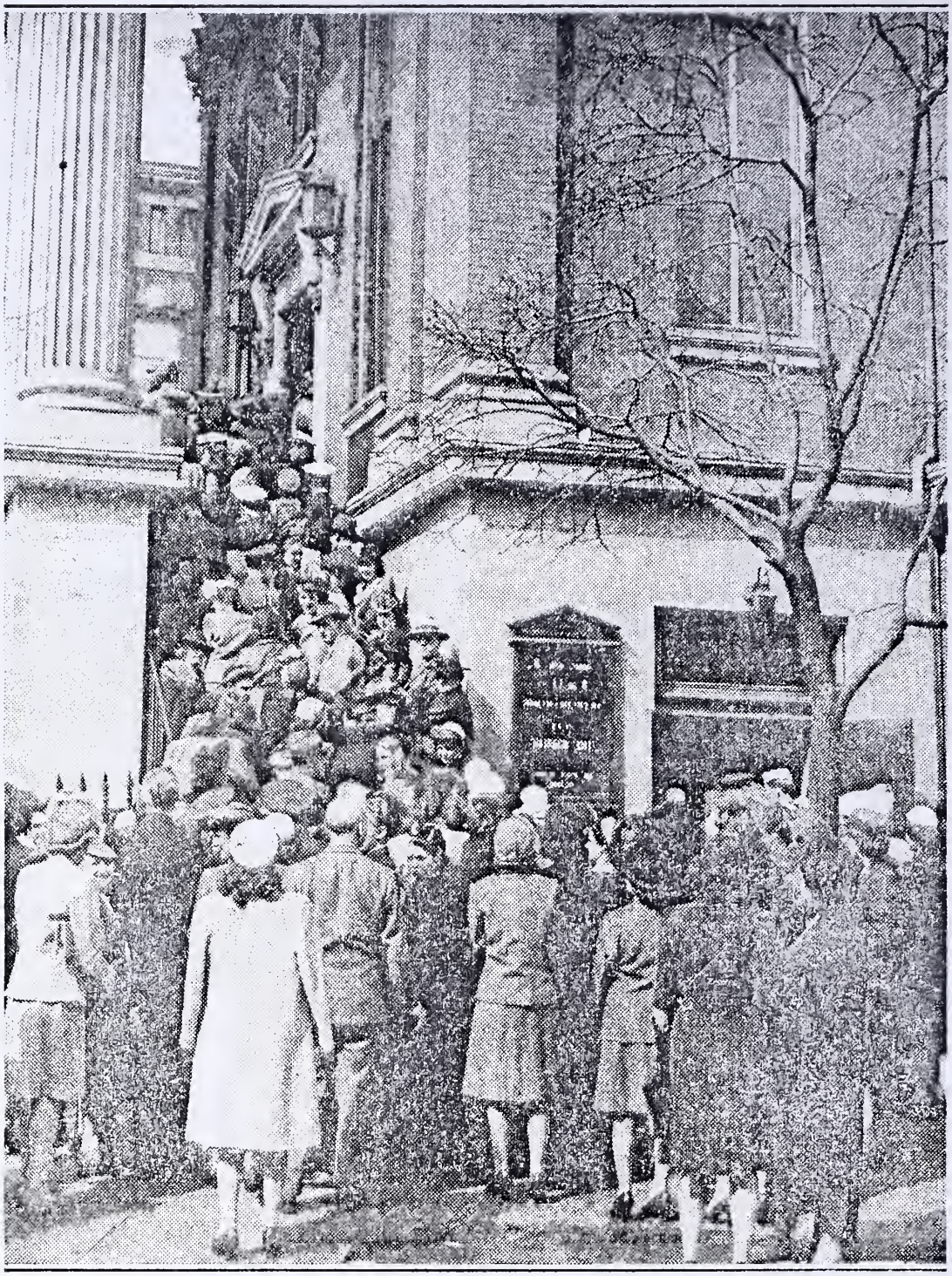
Marshall said the proposed new edifice will retain the present architecture, including the famous tower, but will seat 1,800 persons, 700 more than the present structure, now 90 years old. For years the "church of nine Presidents" has been overcrowded long before the hour of worship. The overflow of members and visitors has to listen to services over a speaker system in the basement.

Among the nine U. S. Presidents who worshipped at the New York Avenue Presbyterian church was Abraham Lincoln, who became a regularly attending member shortly after his inauguration and frequently stole into the church to pray during the trying war years. His pew is still in use.

John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, William Henry Harrison, James K. Polk, Franklin Pierce, James Buchannan, Andrew Johnson and Grover Cleveland also were associated with the church.

Established in 1803

The congregation was established in 1803, just three years after the national capital was moved here from Philadelphia. Services were first held in the old Treasury building. Later a building was erected at Fourteenth and F streets northwest, and named



Times-Herald Staff Photo

Historic Church to Be Torn Down

Pictured above is the historic New York Avenue Presbyterian church, which will be torn down and replaced by a new edifice, according to plans announced yesterday.

Lincoln Document Presented Washington Post 12-21-51

Presbyterians Dedicate Church

(Pictures on Page B-1)

By Kenneth Dole
Post Reporter

The shade of the Great Emancipator returned last night to the Washington church where he "found comfort and strength at a time when his soul was troubled by momentous decisions."

With this language the son of Goldie and Israel Balaban, who fled the Old World to find "freedom, opportunity and kindliness" in the new, presented to "Lincoln's church" the original draft of the paper that freed the slaves in this country.

At the dedication of the third New York Avenue Presbyterian Church building, Barney Balaban gave to the church the first sketch of Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.

"It will be placed under special care, protected from light and dampness, and remain as long as this church stands," promised the Rev. Dr. George M. Docherty, pastor.

One thousand persons witnessed the presentation, which followed the dedication ceremony. Among them were Mrs. Balaban and Mrs. Peter Marshall, widow of the late pastor of the church and Senate chaplain, and her son, Peter John Marshall, aged 12.

Mrs. Balaban, whose husband is president of Paramount Pictures Corp., brought to the occasion a bit of Hollywood glamour, yet seemed quite familiar with Washington affairs. In an allusion to her long mink coat she remarked with a smile, "It's a very appropriate fur in these days, but it has nothing to do with politics."

Balaban announced the establishment of a trust fund to provide periodic awards "to those individuals who perform an outstanding service in translating the spirit of the Emancipation Proclamation."

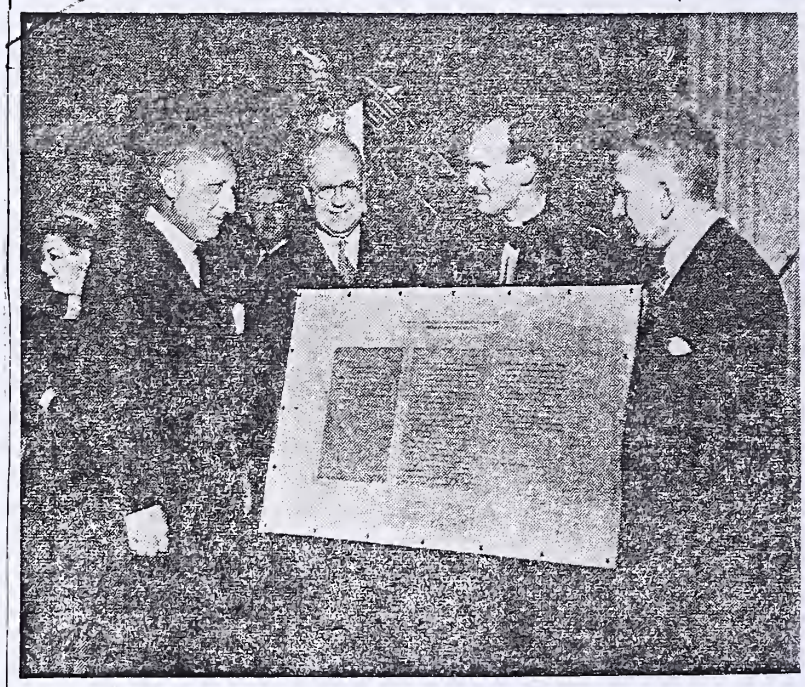
He said he hoped the awards would be presented at the New York Avenue Church on some occasion associated with Lincoln's birthday.

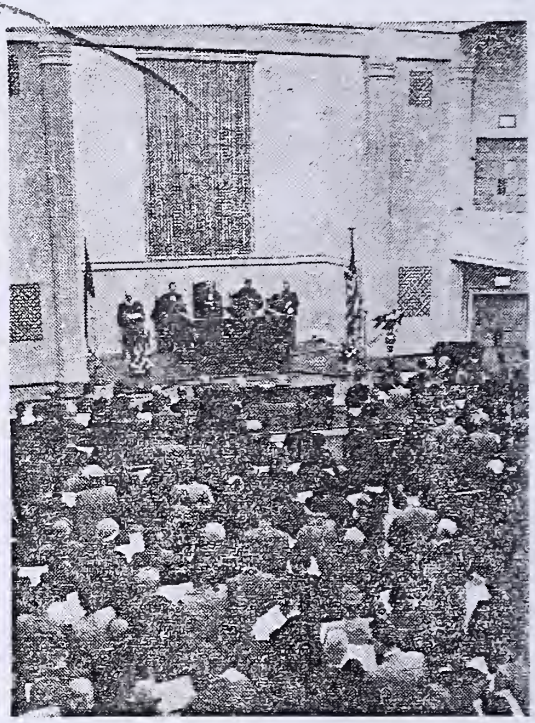
Taking part in the dedication of the $1,250,000, colonial-style building were, besides Dr. Docherty, the Rev. C. Stewart McKenzie, moderator of the Presbytery of Washington City and minister of the Western Presbyterian Church; the Rev. Dr. Harrison Ray Anderson of Chicago, moderator of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, who delivered the sermon; the Rev. Robert T. Bridge and the Rev. James D. Bryden, assistant ministers of the church, and A. Chambers Oliphant, chairman of the board of trustees.

Rabbi Norman Gerstenfeld of the Washington Hebrew Congregation, who suggested to the movie executive that he present the Lincoln document to the church, unveiled the draft.

The Washington Post radio station, WTOP, will broadcast parts of last night's service on Saturday at 6:45 p. m.

Wash. Post ; 12-21-51





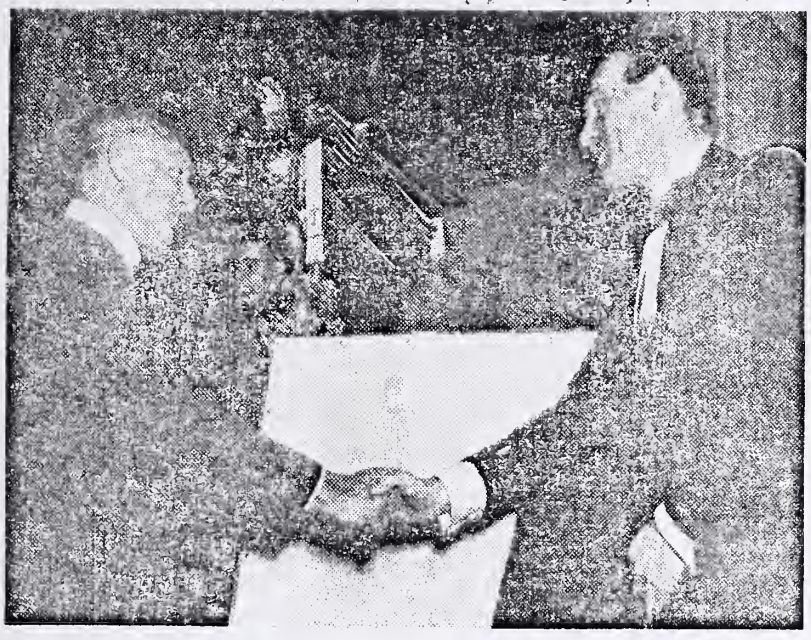
The Washington Post

Third New York Presbyterian Church Building Dedicated

Presentation of the original draft of the Emancipation Proclamation was one of the features of last night's dedication of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church. Left to right: Barney H. Balaban, who gave the document to the church; A. Chambers Oliphant, president of the board of trustees; the Rev. George M. Docherty, minister of the church, and Rabbi Norman Gerstenfeld, minister of the Washington Hebrew Congregation.

General view of the church during the dedication ceremony. Principals in the chancel include (l-r): The Rev. Robert T. Bridge, the Rev. Harrison Ray Anderson, S.T.D.; the Rev. George M. Docherty, D.D.; the Rev. C. Stewart McKenzie; the Rev. James D. Bryden. (Story on Page 1.)

An Old Paper for a New Church



—News-Acme

The original draft of the Proclamation of Emancipation, in Abraham Lincoln's handwriting, is now on permanent display at the New York-av Presbyterian Church. It was presented by Barney Balaban, left, president of Paramount Pictures, to the Rev. George M. Docherty, right, at the dedication of the church's new building last night. It was Dr. Docherty's first services in the new church.

The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church
1313 New York Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

A HISTORY
THE NEW YORK AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

New York Avenue Presbyterian Church Publishes Significant History Work 1793-1962

The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church has published a significant book containing its history from 1793 to 1962. HISTORY OF THE NEW YORK AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH outlines the early church from its beginning in the carpenters shop on the White House grounds in 1793 to the present. It is written by Mr. Frank E. Edgington, member of the congregation since 1901 and clerk of the Session for forty-one years.

The first New York Avenue Church stood on the present site of the Willard Hotel across from the National Press Club. In 1859 it united with the Second Presbyterian Church and moved to its present location at 1313 New York Ave.

This second church building, constructed at a cost of $24,500, was the church home of the great Civil War President, Abraham Lincoln. His pew is one of the historical markers of the present day church — constructed at the same site in 1951 at a cost of $1,245,000.

Four hundred seventy pages are filled with fascinating facts and pictures. They cover biographies of the first ministers, the story of the church's organization, its notable pioneer families, early church properties, the Lincoln Pew and the original manuscript of Lincoln's first proposal leading to the Emancipation Proclamation which is housed in the church.

Lists of the present and former members of the church's Boards and organization are included as an appendix. The more recent years covering the ministry of the renowned Senate Chaplain, Dr. Peter Marshall, to the present day ministry of Dr. George Docherty are all included.

The Book is bound in an attractive green cover with an embossed picture of the church. It is priced at $4.50 from the church at 1313 New York Avenue, N.W., or will be mailed for an additional cost of 20c.

New York Avenue Presbyterian Church
1313 New York Avenue, N. W.
Washington 5, D. C.

Please send me ..... Copies
Church History 1793-1962
@ $4.50 plus .20c Mailing

Amount Enclosed $.....

Name.....

Address.....

.....

The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church
1313 New York Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20005

S T A T E M E N T

Concerning the Establishment of

The Lincoln Commission

of

The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church

The Session of The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, at its meeting April 27, 1971, voted to establish a standing committee to be known as "The Lincoln Commission of The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church" and instructed the Minister to implement the action as soon as practicable.

This action was based upon the recommendation in the report of April 5, 1971 (copy attached) submitted by Walton M. Joiner. In implementing this Session action, the Minister may be guided by but is not limited to the guidelines in the report.

Announcement of the Session's action was put in the NYA Newsletters of May 5 and June 3, 1971, and in the church bulletins on four Sundays during May 1971. Members of the congregation were invited to suggest the names of people interested in Lincoln whom they would like to see considered for appointment to The Lincoln Commission. Thirty-seven names were suggested. Several are noted people interested in Lincoln who are from outside the New York Avenue congregation.

Plans are being made for the first meeting of The Lincoln Commission to be held during the last week in July 1971. Initially, in order to provide optimum continuity during the important formative period, all Commission members (18) are being appointed to a three year term.

George M. Docherty
Minister

Attachment (1)

June 26, 1971

R E C O M M E N D A T I O N

To Establish a Standing Committee To Be Known As

The Lincoln Commission

of

The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church

Submitted to: Dr. George M. Docherty, Minister
The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church
1313 New York Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20005

Submitted by: Walton M. Joiner*

April 5, 1971

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* Member of the NYA congregation since 1937, and Lincoln admirer; served as Chairman of the Committee for the annual NYA Lincoln Day Observance in 1969, 1970, and 1971.

WALTON M. JOINER
ATTORNEY AT LAW
(NOT IN PRIVATE PRACTICE)

April 5, 1971

RESIDENCE:
FAIRLINGTON APARTMENTS
4201 SOUTH 32ND ROAD
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22206
TELEPHONE: (703) 549-6177

Dr. George M. Docherty, Minister
The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church
1313 New York Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20005

Dear Dr. Docherty:

Looking to the future concerning the importance of the annual NYA Lincoln Day Observance and President Lincoln's association with The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, I respectfully submit the recommendation outlined in this report for consideration and timely action by the Minister and the governing body of The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The recommendation is in the following format:

The Rationale

The Recommendation

The Purpose and Responsibility

The Organization

The Benefits

Facts re President Lincoln and NYA

This confirms and supplements my discussion with you, and with Dr. McClendon, recommending that NYA establish a standing committee or commission on Lincoln.

I shall be glad to discuss this matter with you, at your convenience, and also with the interested church officials.

Sincerely,

Walton M. Joiner

Walton M. Joiner

Attachment (1)

cc: Dr. Jack E. McClendon
Associate Minister

The Rationale

The recommendation outlined in this report is based upon my own experience as Chairman of three annual (1969, 1970, 1971) NYA Lincoln Day Observance Committees and my discussions with many interested and concerned persons including Lincoln scholars, past Lincoln Day Chairmen, committee members, people in NYA, and people outside NYA.

Each year I enjoyed very much working with the designated representatives of the various church organizations and boards who served on the Lincoln Day Committee and with the many other NYA people, of all ages, who worked so diligently to help make each part of that year's Lincoln Day Observance relevant and memorable. To know that we have in NYA such a wealth of talent -- at all age levels, just waiting to be tapped and guided -- is both an inspiration and a challenge to one chairing such a committee.

I sense a feeling -- in fact, a conviction on the part of some -- that the annual NYA Lincoln Day Observance affords an opportunity, as well as a responsibility, for The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church to furnish affirmative and sustained leadership in a cultural area of great benefit and enjoyment to our people in the Nation's Capital -- and to succeeding generations.

Therefore, looking to the future concerning the importance of this annual event and President Lincoln's association with NYA, the following recommendation is respectfully submitted for consideration and timely action by the Minister and the governing body of The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The Recommendation

That The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church establish a standing NYA Committee on Lincoln to be known as "The Lincoln Commission of The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church."

The Purpose and Responsibility

That this Lincoln Commission have the following twofold purpose and responsibility:

1. To establish goals, do long-range planning, and provide overall leadership on a continuing basis for the annual NYA Lincoln Day Observance.

   Then, to implement the annual observances action committees to be known as the "Committee on Lincoln Day Observance for 19--" could be set up, with the yearly chairman, a vice chairman, and a secretary appointed by the Commission or appointed by the Minister after recommendation from the Commission, the membership of this yearly committee to be composed of representatives from the various NYA Church boards and organizations, and from the congregation; and

2. To make recommendations to the appropriate NYA or other authority, and take independent action when appropriate or authorized, concerning the collection, preservation, and display of Lincolniana at NYA, and the development and use of NYA facilities, publications, projects, and activities relating to Lincoln that would affect or enhance the overall mission and national significance of The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, a vital church in the center of a large city -- our Nation's Capital.

In carrying out this twofold purpose and responsibility the NYA Lincoln Commission should maintain liaison with Lincoln scholars, Lincoln groups, organizations, and other sources.

The Organization

That this NYA Lincoln Commission be established organizationally to operate as follows:

1. That the Commission be composed of six or seven members from NYA and one or two members from outside NYA, with leadership qualities or potential who are interested in Lincoln and in perpetuating the principles Lincoln stood for; that two additional people be appointed to serve with this Commission as ex officio members without vote -- an executive secretary, and the NYA Associate Minister as ministerial adviser.
2. That the Commission members be appointed for three-year terms; the terms of one-third of the members to expire at the end of each church fiscal year at which time their successors would be appointed; no member to serve more than two successive full three-year terms, but he (she) may be appointed again after an interval of one year.

   (Perhaps it would be well to have about two-thirds of the NYA members of the Commission from the NYA governing bodies, the church school, and the young people; and about one-third from the congregation at large; and without regard to race or sex.)
3. That the NYA Associate Minister and the Commission Secretary select a third person, who is not a Commission member eligible

for reappointment, to serve with them as a nominating committee which will submit each December a list of qualified nominees for appointment to the Lincoln Commission for the coming year.

4. That, organizationally, the NYA Lincoln Commission be responsible to the Minister and church governing body, similar to that of the present NYA Arts Commission. The function and operation of the Lincoln Commission would not duplicate, supplant, or interfere with the function and operation of any present NYA board, organization, or standing committee. Instead, this Commission would be separate and distinct, yet supplementary to and cooperative with the overall mission and national significance of The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The Benefits

Some of the benefits from such Lincoln Commission would be:

1. Desirably significant speakers and other participants -- almost the "heart" of a successful Lincoln Day Observance -- could be booked one, two, or three years ahead, thus obtaining leaders of national and international renown. Many such people would like to accept an invitation to participate in the NYA Lincoln Day Observance but cannot accept on such short notice as three to six months, as has been the case each year. Fruitful contacts take time. Experience dictates that the many facets of a meaningful observance require much more than temporary or quixotic planning and solutions.

2. Long range goals or themes could be established, thus permitting the program at each year's observance to be more meaningful and relevant by being part of a larger, overall, continuing effort. This also would permit more flexibility and variety in program content and format.

3. Such an organizational entity, with a broadened and continual program base, would provide a climate for, and likely would result in, gifts of financial assistance to help establish a special Lincoln fund to underwrite the annual NYA Lincoln Day Observance and other NYA Lincoln activities.
(For the past several years, since no funds were budgeted for this event, NYA has relied solely upon the free-will offering and/or the nominal amount, if any, realized from the sale of luncheon or dinner tickets in excess of the cost of the meal. Under this method deficits are not uncommon. One year the deficit was approximately $100.00.)

4. Lincoln Day Observances can be inspirational and memorable congregational events, and also can be a means of making our church's influence felt throughout our Nation's Capital and surrounding community. Formerly, these benefits were only a small by-product of a successful program, but as the 1969, 1970, and 1971 programs have shown such events really can be mutually influential occasions.

5. Another benefit and important ingredient is "church-wide" and "cross-church" representation and involvement. This adds solid interest, devotion, joy, and the sense of "belonging" -- much more than a mere work force for an accomplishment. Church-wide and cross-church involvement cannot be successful on "short-notice" planning.

6. The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church has become known nationally because of President Lincoln's association with NYA and because of NYA's superior pulpit ministry. Consequently, many of the myriad people who for various reasons come to Washington every year have heard of NYA, and they come to NYA to visit and worship. Many of these people, for reasons of employment, business, education, affairs of state, or military assignment, make the Washington area their residence temporarily or permanently, and they become regular attendants and contributing members, making NYA their church home while in Washington.

   This continually brings into our church family new workers and leaders as well as the funds they provide for the many-faceted, seven-day-a-week program at NYA. Both workers and operating funds are important and crucial assets, especially for a downtown church in our Nation's Capital where the turnover of membership naturally is much higher than in the average church located elsewhere. President Lincoln's personal association with NYA gives this church a unique distinction, which attracts people. It also gives NYA an apportunity, and a responsibility, to preserve and make constructive use of this singular distinction.

7. Official recognition by NYA of the continuing importance of the annual NYA Lincoln Day Observance would stimulate greater interest in Lincoln's religious faith and help perpetuate the essential, indisputable principles that Lincoln so valiantly stood for.

8. In addition, the members of such Lincoln Commission would, as individuals, be greatly enriched by actively sharing a continuing responsibility for perpetuating the principles that Lincoln stood for.

Respectfully submitted,

Walton M. Joiner

Walton M. Joiner

(Excerpted from the program of THE 40th ANNUAL LINCOLN DAY OBSERVANCE Sunday, February 14, 1971, 2:15 O'Clock)

SOME FACTS CONCERNING PRESIDENT LINCOLN
AND
THE NEW YORK AVENUE CHURCH

* President Abraham Lincoln and the Lincoln family worshipped at NYA from 1860 to 1865 in the same pew now located in the new sanctuary. It is in the same relative position as it was in the church during the Civil War years. President Lincoln was observed always to arise for prayer.

* Dr. Phineas D. Gurley, minister of NYA 1859 to 1868, was a close friend and frequent advisor to President Lincoln.

* Dr. Gurley was called to the bedside of the dying President on April 14, 1865. He delivered the funeral address in the East Room of the White House and rode the funeral train to Springfield, Ill., where he officiated in the ceremonies at the tomb.

* Tad and Willie Lincoln attended NYA Sunday School – and prior to his death, Willie designated his "savings" to mission work of the NYA Sunday School.

* The Lincoln Memorial Tower and Belfry containing chimes and a four-sided clock were the gift of the Robert Todd Lincoln family, and were dedicated in 1929 and reconstructed in 1951 as part of the new church.

* The three large bells within the belfry which chime the quarter-hourly Westminister changes and the massive clock mechanism are the gift of Mrs. Mary Lincoln Isham, grand-daughter of Abraham Lincoln. The largest bell weighs 1½ tons and is inscribed "To the Glory of God and the Memory of Abraham Lincoln who when President Worshipped in this Church." New York Avenue Church begins each Sunday Service with the ringing of these Lincoln Chimes.

* The Lincoln Chapel – commemorates President Lincoln's regular habit of attending the Wednesday night prayer services and is presently used for weddings, baptisms, and mid-week prayer services.

* The Lincoln Room or Parlor – contains one of NYA's finest historical treasures, the Emancipation Document, as well as furnishings of the Lincoln period. The Parlor is frequently used for social purposes, wedding receptions, and small group meetings.

* The "Emancipation Document" – has its own interesting history. Displayed in the Lincoln Parlor it is vacumn sealed in a bronze case. The three-page manuscript was written in longhand by the President in the form of a bill to Congress, suggesting a basis for freeing the slaves. This document eventually culminated in the Emancipation Proclamation of 1863. The "Emancipation Document" was given to NYA by Mr. Barney Balaban, President of Paramount Pictures Corporation, at the suggestion of Rabbi Norman Gerstenfeld of the Washington Hebrew Congregation, a Lincoln scholar and friend of NYA, and a personal friend of Dr. Peter Marshall, minister of NYA from 1937 to 1949. The document was unveiled in 1953 in the presence of President and Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

* The Lincoln Window – Abraham Lincoln is shown standing, as was his custom, during pastoral prayer at the New York Avenue Church. His pew is oriented in the same direction, toward the pulpit, as it was in the older church. The theme of the window centers upon the trials of our Civil War President, his humble and soul-searing search for the guidance of Divine Providence, and his own forthright devotion to the cause of uniting a war-torn Nation. Lincoln's counsels and discussions with Dr. Phineas D. Gurley, then pastor of the church, are pictured at the lower left, while at the top center the warring factions of our Nation are reunited under the Federal emblem and eagle. The quotation from Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address denotes the essence of Lincoln's deep commitment in service to his fellowman and to God. The Lincoln Window, a gift of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Ruckmick, longtime members of NYA, was dedicated at the 1970 Lincoln Day Observance.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

THE LINCOLN COMMISSION OF
The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church
1313 New York Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20005
(202) 393-3700

An Interim Progress Report (1971)

Abraham Lincoln worshipped regularly and sought divine guidance in The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church during his presidency. To honor this historic relationship and to provide overall leadership and coordination on a continuing basis for all NYA Lincoln activities, the Session on April 27, 1971, authorized the minister to appoint a standing committee to be known as "The Lincoln Commission of The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church."

The Commission is comprised of twenty appointees, for a three-year term, with about one-third being noted people interested in Lincoln who are from outside the NYA congregation. The Commission held three meetings during 1971, the first meeting being on July 29, 1971.

In addition to continuing the annual NYA Lincoln Day Observance (1971 was the 40th), some twenty proposed projects relating to Lincoln and NYA have been suggested for the Commission's consideration. Task forces chaired by Commission members have been busy studying the feasibility and probable cost of these projects.

The suggested projects include sponsoring a lectureship series (for example, on Peace, Freedom, and Public Policy), publications, films, and other appropriate programs and activities, when fiscally possible; and maintaining liaison with scholars, groups, organizations and other character-building sources interested in Lincoln.

Another task force is considering ways and means to raise funds (outside the NYA church budget) to support the work of The Lincoln Commission. Inquiries and suggestions concerning the Commission's work, as well as monetary gifts to underwrite its work, are invited and will be most welcome.

A copy of the interim Directory of The Lincoln Commission (with the names, addresses and telephone numbers of the members and officers) may be obtained at the church office.

Walton M. Joiner

Walton M. Joiner
Chairman

THE LINCOLN COMMISSION OF

The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church

1313 New York Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20005
(202) 393-3700

(The Lincoln Commission of The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church was authorized by the Session April 27, 1971. Implementation by the Minister, Dr. George M. Docherty, began May 5, 1971. Selection of appointees began June 26, 1971. First meeting held July 29, 1971.)

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THE LINCOLN COMMISSION OF

The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church

1313 New York Avenue, N. W.

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ADDENDUM of 9-30-71 to DIRECTORY of 7-29-71

1. Correct the spelling of the name of Chaplain McClendon's Secretary to read: Mrs. Nancy Dickinson

2. Add to the name of member, Mrs. John F. Schultheis (Catherine K.), the title of "(Vice-Chairman)", newly appointed by Dr. Docherty.

3. Remove the name of member, Mrs. Robert J. Potbury (Muriel). With deep regret, Mrs. Potbury has resigned for reasons of health.

4. Add the name of member, newly appointed by Dr. Docherty:

   Mrs. Lucile S. McKay
   Apartment 201
   4252 East Capitol Street, N. E.
   Washington, D. C. 20019
   Home: (202) 396-1155

9-30-71

The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church
1313 New York Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20005

S T A T E M E N T

Concerning the Establishment of

The Lincoln Commission

of

The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church

The Session of The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, at its meeting April 27, 1971, voted to establish a standing committee to be known as "The Lincoln Commission of The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church" and instructed the Minister to implement the action as soon as practicable.

This action was based upon the recommendation in the report of April 5, 1971 (copy attached) submitted by Walton M. Joiner. In implementing this Session action, the Minister may be guided by but is not limited to the guidelines in the report.

Announcement of the Session's action was put in the NYA Newsletters of May 5 and June 3, 1971, and in the church bulletins on four Sundays during May 1971. Members of the congregation were invited to suggest the names of people interested in Lincoln whom they would like to see considered for appointment to The Lincoln Commission. Thirty-seven names were suggested. Several are noted people interested in Lincoln who are from outside the New York Avenue congregation.

Plans are being made for the first meeting of The Lincoln Commission to be held during the last week in July 1971. Initially, in order to provide optimum continuity during the important formative period, all Commission members (18) are being appointed to a three year term.

George M. Docherty
Minister

Attachment (1)

June 26, 1971

R E C O M M E N D A T I O N

To Establish a Standing Committee To Be Known As

The Lincoln Commission

of

The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church

Submitted to: Dr. George M. Docherty, Minister
The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church
1313 New York Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20005

Submitted by: Walton M. Joiner*

April 5, 1971

---

* Member of the NYA congregation since 1937, and Lincoln admirer; served as Chairman of the Committee for the annual NYA Lincoln Day Observance in 1969, 1970, and 1971.

WALTON M. JOINER
ATTORNEY AT LAW
(NOT IN PRIVATE PRACTICE)

April 5, 1971

RESIDENCE:
FAIRLINGTON APARTMENTS
4201 SOUTH 32ND ROAD
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22206
TELEPHONE: (703) 549-6177

Dr. George M. Docherty, Minister
The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church
1313 New York Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20005

Dear Dr. Docherty:

Looking to the future concerning the importance of the annual NYA Lincoln Day Observance and President Lincoln's association with The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, I respectfully submit the recommendation outlined in this report for consideration and timely action by the Minister and the governing body of The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The recommendation is in the following format:

The Rationale

The Recommendation

The Purpose and Responsibility

The Organization

The Benefits

Facts re President Lincoln and NYA

This confirms and supplements my discussion with you, and with Dr. McClendon, recommending that NYA establish a standing committee or commission on Lincoln.

I shall be glad to discuss this matter with you, at your convenience, and also with the interested church officials.

Sincerely,

Walton M. Joiner

Walton M. Joiner

Attachment (1)

cc: Dr. Jack E. McClendon
Associate Minister

The Rationale

The recommendation outlined in this report is based upon my own experience as Chairman of three annual (1969, 1970, 1971) NYA Lincoln Day Observance Committees and my discussions with many interested and concerned persons including Lincoln scholars, past Lincoln Day Chairmen, committee members, people in NYA, and people outside NYA.

Each year I enjoyed very much working with the designated representatives of the various church organizations and boards who served on the Lincoln Day Committee and with the many other NYA people, of all ages, who worked so diligently to help make each part of that year's Lincoln Day Observance relevant and memorable. To know that we have in NYA such a wealth of talent -- at all age levels, just waiting to be tapped and guided -- is both an inspiration and a challenge to one chairing such a committee.

I sense a feeling -- in fact, a conviction on the part of some -- that the annual NYA Lincoln Day Observance affords an opportunity, as well as a responsibility, for The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church to furnish affirmative and sustained leadership in a cultural area of great benefit and enjoyment to our people in the Nation's Capital -- and to succeeding generations.

Therefore, looking to the future concerning the importance of this annual event and President Lincoln's association with NYA, the following recommendation is respectfully submitted for consideration and timely action by the Minister and the governing body of The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The Recommendation

That The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church establish a standing NYA Committee on Lincoln to be known as "The Lincoln Commission of The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church."

The Purpose and Responsibility

That this Lincoln Commission have the following twofold purpose and responsibility:

1. To establish goals, do long-range planning, and provide overall leadership on a continuing basis for the annual NYA Lincoln Day Observance.

   Then, to implement the annual observances action committees to be known as the "Committee on Lincoln Day Observance for 19--" could be set up, with the yearly chairman, a vice chairman, and a secretary appointed by the Commission or appointed by the Minister after recommendation from the Commission, the membership of this yearly committee to be composed of representatives from the various NYA Church boards and organizations, and from the congregation; and

2. To make recommendations to the appropriate NYA or other authority, and take independent action when appropriate or authorized, concerning the collection, preservation, and display of Lincolniana at NYA, and the development and use of NYA facilities, publications, projects, and activities relating to Lincoln that would affect or enhance the overall mission and national significance of The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, a vital church in the center of a large city -- our Nation's Capital.

In carrying out this twofold purpose and responsibility the NYA Lincoln Commission should maintain liaison with Lincoln scholars, Lincoln groups, organizations, and other sources.

The Organization

That this NYA Lincoln Commission be established organizationally to operate as follows:

1. That the Commission be composed of six or seven members from NYA and one or two members from outside NYA, with leadership qualities or potential who are interested in Lincoln and in perpetuating the principles Lincoln stood for; that two additional people be appointed to serve with this Commission as ex officio members without vote -- an executive secretary, and the NYA Associate Minister as ministerial adviser.
2. That the Commission members be appointed for three-year terms; the terms of one-third of the members to expire at the end of each church fiscal year at which time their successors would be appointed; no member to serve more than two successive full three-year terms, but he (she) may be appointed again after an interval of one year.

   (Perhaps it would be well to have about two-thirds of the NYA members of the Commission from the NYA governing bodies, the church school, and the young people; and about one-third from the congregation at large; and without regard to race or sex.)
3. That the NYA Associate Minister and the Commission Secretary select a third person, who is not a Commission member eligible

for reappointment, to serve with them as a nominating committee which will submit each December a list of qualified nominees for appointment to the Lincoln Commission for the coming year.

4. That, organizationally, the NYA Lincoln Commission be responsible to the Minister and church governing body, similar to that of the present NYA Arts Commission. The function and operation of the Lincoln Commission would not duplicate, supplant, or interfere with the function and operation of any present NYA board, organization, or standing committee. Instead, this Commission would be separate and distinct, yet supplementary to and cooperative with the overall mission and national significance of The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The Benefits

Some of the benefits from such Lincoln Commission would be:

1. Desirably significant speakers and other participants -- almost the "heart" of a successful Lincoln Day Observance -- could be booked one, two, or three years ahead, thus obtaining leaders of national and international renown. Many such people would like to accept an invitation to participate in the NYA Lincoln Day Observance but cannot accept on such short notice as three to six months, as has been the case each year. Fruitful contacts take time. Experience dictates that the many facets of a meaningful observance require much more than temporary or quixotic planning and solutions.

2. Long range goals or themes could be established, thus permitting the program at each year's observance to be more meaningful and relevant by being part of a larger, overall, continuing effort. This also would permit more flexibility and variety in program content and format.

3. Such an organizational entity, with a broadened and continual program base, would provide a climate for, and likely would result in, gifts of financial assistance to help establish a special Lincoln fund to underwrite the annual NYA Lincoln Day Observance and other NYA Lincoln activities.
(For the past several years, since no funds were budgeted for this event, NYA has relied solely upon the free-will offering and/or the nominal amount, if any, realized from the sale of luncheon or dinner tickets in excess of the cost of the meal. Under this method deficits are not uncommon. One year the deficit was approximately $100.00.)

4. Lincoln Day Observances can be inspirational and memorable congregational events, and also can be a means of making our church's influence felt throughout our Nation's Capital and surrounding community. Formerly, these benefits were only a small by-product of a successful program, but as the 1969, 1970, and 1971 programs have shown such events really can be mutually influential occasions.

5. Another benefit and important ingredient is "church-wide" and "cross-church" representation and involvement. This adds solid interest, devotion, joy, and the sense of "belonging" -- much more than a mere work force for an accomplishment. Church-wide and cross-church involvement cannot be successful on "short-notice" planning.

6. The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church has become known nationally because of President Lincoln's association with NYA and because of NYA's superior pulpit ministry. Consequently, many of the myriad people who for various reasons come to Washington every year have heard of NYA, and they come to NYA to visit and worship. Many of these people, for reasons of employment, business, education, affairs of state, or military assignment, make the Washington area their residence temporarily or permanently, and they become regular attendants and contributing members, making NYA their church home while in Washington.

   This continually brings into our church family new workers and leaders as well as the funds they provide for the many-faceted, seven-day-a-week program at NYA. Both workers and operating funds are important and crucial assets, especially for a downtown church in our Nation's Capital where the turnover of membership naturally is much higher than in the average church located elsewhere. President Lincoln's personal association with NYA gives this church a unique distinction, which attracts people. It also gives NYA an apportunity, and a responsibility, to preserve and make constructive use of this singular distinction.

7. Official recognition by NYA of the continuing importance of the annual NYA Lincoln Day Observance would stimulate greater interest in Lincoln's religious faith and help perpetuate the essential, indisputable principles that Lincoln so valiantly stood for.

8. In addition, the members of such Lincoln Commission would, as individuals, be greatly enriched by actively sharing a continuing responsibility for perpetuating the principles that Lincoln stood for.

Respectfully submitted,

Walton M. Joiner

Walton M. Joiner

(Excerpted from the program of THE 40th ANNUAL LINCOLN DAY OBSERVANCE Sunday, February 14, 1971, 2:15 O'Clock)

SOME FACTS CONCERNING PRESIDENT LINCOLN
AND
THE NEW YORK AVENUE CHURCH

* President Abraham Lincoln and the Lincoln family worshipped at NYA from 1860 to 1865 in the same pew now located in the new sanctuary. It is in the same relative position as it was in the church during the Civil War years. President Lincoln was observed always to arise for prayer.

* Dr. Phineas D. Gurley, minister of NYA 1859 to 1868, was a close friend and frequent advisor to President Lincoln.

* Dr. Gurley was called to the bedside of the dying President on April 14, 1865. He delivered the funeral address in the East Room of the White House and rode the funeral train to Springfield, Ill., where he officiated in the ceremonies at the tomb.

* Tad and Willie Lincoln attended NYA Sunday School – and prior to his death, Willie designated his "savings" to mission work of the NYA Sunday School.

* The Lincoln Memorial Tower and Belfry containing chimes and a four-sided clock were the gift of the Robert Todd Lincoln family, and were dedicated in 1929 and reconstructed in 1951 as part of the new church.

* The three large bells within the belfry which chime the quarter-hourly Westminister changes and the massive clock mechanism are the gift of Mrs. Mary Lincoln Isham, grand-daughter of Abraham Lincoln. The largest bell weighs 1½ tons and is inscribed "To the Glory of God and the Memory of Abraham Lincoln who when President Worshipped in this Church." New York Avenue Church begins each Sunday Service with the ringing of these Lincoln Chimes.

* The Lincoln Chapel – commemorates President Lincoln's regular habit of attending the Wednesday night prayer services and is presently used for weddings, baptisms, and mid-week prayer services.

* The Lincoln Room or Parlor – contains one of NYA's finest historical treasures, the Emancipation Document, as well as furnishings of the Lincoln period. The Parlor is frequently used for social purposes, wedding receptions, and small group meetings.

* The "Emancipation Document" – has its own interesting history. Displayed in the Lincoln Parlor it is vacumn sealed in a bronze case. The three-page manuscript was written in longhand by the President in the form of a bill to Congress, suggesting a basis for freeing the slaves. This document eventually culminated in the Emancipation Proclamation of 1863. The "Emancipation Document" was given to NYA by Mr. Barney Balaban, President of Paramount Pictures Corporation, at the suggestion of Rabbi Norman Gerstenfeld of the Washington Hebrew Congregation, a Lincoln scholar and friend of NYA, and a personal friend of Dr. Peter Marshall, minister of NYA from 1937 to 1949. The document was unveiled in 1953 in the presence of President and Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

* The Lincoln Window – Abraham Lincoln is shown standing, as was his custom, during pastoral prayer at the New York Avenue Church. His pew is oriented in the same direction, toward the pulpit, as it was in the older church. The theme of the window centers upon the trials of our Civil War President, his humble and soul-searing search for the guidance of Divine Providence, and his own forthright devotion to the cause of uniting a war-torn Nation. Lincoln's counsels and discussions with Dr. Phineas D. Gurley, then pastor of the church, are pictured at the lower left, while at the top center the warring factions of our Nation are reunited under the Federal emblem and eagle. The quotation from Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address denotes the essence of Lincoln's deep commitment in service to his fellowman and to God. The Lincoln Window, a gift of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Ruckmick, longtime members of NYA, was dedicated at the 1970 Lincoln Day Observance.

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THE LINCOLN COMMISSION OF
The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church
1313 NEW YORK AVENUE, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20005
(202) 393-3700

For Immediate Release

Archbishop Fulton J. Sheen to Speak
At Lincoln Day Observance

PRESS RELEASE

Washington, January 26 - Archbishop Fulton J. Sheen will be the featured speaker at the 42nd annual Lincoln Day at the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church at 2:30 p.m., Sunday, February 11, Dr. George M. Docherty, the minister, announced today.

This annual Lincoln Day observance is held each year on a date near his birthday, February 12, in commemoration of President Abraham Lincoln's regular attendance at and close ties with this famous church at 1313 New York Avenue, N. W. It is here that you find the Lincoln family pew -- restored and kept in good condition -- and it was here with the then NYA Church's minister, Dr. Phineas D. Gurley, that President Lincoln knew one of the closest friendships of his White House years.

Also on the program will be the Honorable Fred Schwengel, President of the U. S. Capitol Historical Society, and Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Lincoln Group of the District of Columbia. Mr. Schwengel, who served as Congressman from Iowa (first district) for eight terms, will present readings of Lincoln prose in "Echoes of Lincoln." The invocation and Benediction will be by the Reverend Frank L. Williams, Pastor of the Asbury United Methodist Church.

Special music commemorative of the Lincoln period will be by the well-known New York Avenue Choir under the direction of Mr. Stephen H. Prussing. At the organ will be Mr. Henry Booker, church organist. Presiding chairman will be Dr. Docherty. A color guard from the United States Marine Corps will present the colors.

The program is ecumenical, open to all faiths. There is no charge for admission. A free-will offering will be taken to help defray expenses.

(MORE) (OVER)

Archbishop Fulton J. Sheen is Titular Archbishop of Newport. A native of central Illinois -- Lincoln country -- he is internationally known as a Catholic leader, educator, preacher, editor, columnist, author, radio and TV speaker and narrator, and is the recipient of numerous awards and honors.

During the 1930's and the 1940's he conducted the National Catholic Hour Sunday evening radio broadcasts on NBC and short-wave around the world. In 1940, he conducted the first religious service ever to be telecast. In 1941, he served as narrator of the March of Time film, "The Story of the Vatican," and in 1965 as special narrator for CBS of Pope Paul VI's visit to the United Nations, the first visit of a Pope to the United States.

On Labor Day 1955, he became the first Latin Rite Bishop in history to offer a Solemn Byzantine Mass in English, which was beamed abroad by the Voice of America.

During the 1950's and the 1960's, he conducted four television series -- "Life is Worth Living" (ABC), "The Life of Christ," "Quo Vadis America," and "The Bishop Sheen Program" -- reaching millions of people of all faiths, and receiving as many as 30,000 letters in one delivery. Distinguished scholar and author of more than sixty publications, he was professor of philosophy at Catholic University during the 1930's and 1940's.

- 0 -

Photos of Archbishop Sheen and of former Congressman Schwengel are probably available in your photo file.

For additional information, call John F. Schultheis, 622-3149; Clifford D. Owsley, 447-2418; or Walton M. Joiner, 451-1776.

THE LINCOLN COMMISSION OF
The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church
1313 NEW YORK AVENUE, N. W.
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ORIGIN — PURPOSE — IMPLEMENTATION — FUNDING

ORIGIN

The Lincoln Commission of The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church was authorized by the NYA Session April 27, 1971, in order to provide continuing leadership and coordination for NYA activities commemorative of Abraham Lincoln. For more than forty years before 1971 the annual NYA Lincoln programs were conducted by ad hoc committees.

Commission appointees were selected by the Minister, Dr. George M. Docherty, appointments being for three-year terms with one-third expiring each year. Commission members are a representative cross-section of people interested in Lincoln. They include people, inside and outside the NYA congregation, from various professions and vocations, e.g., business, clergy, education, homemaking, government, industry, law, military, news media, science and medicine. The first meeting of the Commission was held July 29, 1971.

PURPOSE

Over a period of years during which his life was scarred by deep tragedies, and the very existence of our nation was threatened, President Abraham Lincoln regularly attended The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, seeking spiritual support and divine guidance. Through the resources of the church he received insight in dealing with his personal problems and with the strife within the nation, as well as with the causes of the conflict that imperiled our national life.

The relationship of President Lincoln with The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church and its Minister, Dr. Phineas D. Gurley, during those trying years of his presidency is a historic fact and a significant example of one form of the ministry of the church. The purpose of this Commission is to celebrate that relationship through cultural, educational, and spiritually uplifting programs and activities, and to foster this and like forms of the ministry of the church.

IMPLEMENTATION

To accomplish its purpose The Lincoln Commission is empowered to establish, support, sponsor, or endorse (a) special anniversary observances, (b) research projects to clarify, and inform the public on, the significance of President Lincoln's spiritual insights and values and his relationship with the NYA Church, (c) a Lincoln Lectureship to bring the Christian heritage more widely to bear on contemporary questions, conditions, and problems of the American community, (d) other appropriate cultural, educational, and inter-faith projects relating to Lincoln, and (e) liaison and cooperation with scholars, groups, organizations and institutions interested in Lincoln.

FUNDING

The work of The Lincoln Commission is financed from voluntary sources outside the annual budget of the NYA Church. The financial backing of individuals and organizations interested in Lincoln is vitally necessary to accomplish the Commission's purpose. All are invited to help underwrite the work of the Commission. Its success will depend on continued voluntary support.

Offerings, donations, special gifts, grants, insurance benefits, and bequests should be made to The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church for use of The Lincoln Commission, 1313 New York Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20005, (202) 393-3700. These contributions are tax-deductible.

(Over)

THE LINCOLN COMMISSION OF

The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church

1313 NEW YORK AVENUE, N. W.

Washington, D. C. 20005

(202) 393-3700

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

Chairman	:	Walton M. Joiner, Esq.
Vice Chairman	:	The Reverend Everett A. Hewlett
Vice Chairman	:	Cdr. Herbert C. Ruckmick, USNR (Ret.)
Vice Chairman	:	Mrs. John F. Schultheis
Recording Secretary	:	Mrs. Jesse H. Holmes
Executive Secretary	:	Miss Katherine O. Jensen
Chaplain	:	Dr. Jack E. McClendon
Standing Committees	:	Programs and Projects; Research; Finance; Information and Publicity

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The mailing address and telephone number of The Lincoln Commission are shown at top of page. Individual members may be contacted directly at address and telephone number(s) shown under member's name.

(Over)

THE LINCOLN COMMISSION OF
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ORIGIN — PURPOSE — IMPLEMENTATION — FUNDING

ORIGIN

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PROGRESS REPORT - 1974

The custom of marking President Lincoln's birthday as a special occasion in the life of the NYA Church and community was begun during the ministry of Dr. Wallace Radcliffe (1895-1922). The speaker at the 1974 event was Dr. D. Elton Trueblood, an eighth generation Quaker and author of many best-sellers, his most recent book being "Abraham Lincoln -- Theologian of American Anguish." Also on the 1974 program was Senator Mark O. Hatfield, of Oregon, who read Lincoln's famous Second Inaugural as well as Lincoln's Proclamation fixing April 30, 1863 as a Day for Humiliation, Fasting, and Prayer.

Other activities of The Lincoln Commission in 1974 included reinforcement and refinishing of the Lincoln Pew; refurbishing of the Gurley settee that was used by President Lincoln when he attended the mid-week prayer service; making available for sale to the public souvenir commemorative plates, pictures, and post cards relating to Lincoln and NYA; conducting tours of NYA for an increasing number of visitors, including Scouts and tourists; and acquisition of facilities to index, file, and preserve NYA Lincoln memorabilia, correspondence, minutes, programs, documents and other items reflecting the work of The Lincoln Commission.

Further evidence of the nationwide recognition and esteem accorded NYA is the invitation recently received by The Lincoln Commission to become one of the participating organizations (more than 30) in the annual program and wreath laying on February 12 at the Lincoln Memorial in which the President takes part.

The increasing historical interest in NYA by the Scouts, the trails people and the tourists, and by the Bicentennial people presents an opportunity for outreach service--community-wide and nationwide-- and points up the need for early completion of the NYA history room, a project of The Arts Commission.

Through the efforts and activities of The Lincoln Commission, NYA's Christian heritage and influence are extended beyond the perimeter of the NYA congregation. The work of the Commission is financed from voluntary sources outside the annual Church budget. Inquiries and suggestions concerning the work, as well as monetary gifts to underwrite its work, are invited and will be most welcome.

Copies of the Commission's statement of "Comparative Summary of Income and Expenditures 1969-1974" are available in the church office. Also, available is a copy of the Commission's statement of "ORIGIN--PURPOSE--IMPLEMENTATION--FUNDING" and the duties of its officers and standing committees.

The speaker at the 1975 Lincoln Day observance on February 16 will be Dr. Wayne C. Temple, State of Illinois Archivist, internationally known Lincoln authority, writer, author, speaker, and former Editor-in-Chief of The Lincoln Herald.

Walton M. Joiner

Walton M. Joiner
Chairman

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Comparative Summary of Income and Expenditures

1/ Year	2/ Income	3/ Expenditures	Difference Plus	Difference Minus
1969	821.16	911.16		- 90.00
1970	931.57	944.45		- 12.88
1971	1128.58	1029.55	+90.03	
1972	1126.80	1204.14		- 77.34
1973	1755.27	1250.96	4/ +504.31	
1974	3727.00	3951.29	5/ +280.02	

1/ In 1969 the annual Lincoln Day Observance changed from evening banquet program to Sunday noon luncheon and afternoon program, conducted by ad hoc committee.

In 1971 The Lincoln Commission was established by the Session to provide continuing leadership and coordination for all NYA activities commemorative of Abraham Lincoln.

Since 1971 items of income and expenditures for all work of the Commission are included in these totals. Before that the totals reflect only the income and expenditures of the annual Lincoln Day Observance.

2/ Income is from luncheon ticket sales, offering at annual observances, sales of post cards, souvenir commemorative plates and pictures, and special monetary gifts/ donations (restricted and unrestricted) and loan advances received during the year.

3/ Expenditures are for luncheon (food and personnel), decorations and posters, printing, postage, stationery and office equipment and supplies, honorariums and travel.

4/ This is the net balance at end of 1973, after considering prior deficits.

5/ This is the net balance at end of 1974.

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The officers and chairmen of the standing committees comprise a Steering Committee responsible for developing and recommending policy guidance to implement the Commission's statement of ORIGIN — PURPOSE — IMPLEMENTATION — FUNDING; and for conducting the ongoing work between the stated (quarterly) meetings of the Commission.

STANDING COMMITTEES

The committees study their respective areas of concern and develop recommendations for proposed action by the Commission. Generally, the committee making the recommendation is responsible for implementing the proposed action as approved by the Commission unless, because of the nature or timing, the implementation is assigned to one of the officers or to a select committee. Ad hoc task forces or sub-committees are set up as needed, and usually operate under a standing committee.

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THE FIRST PHYSICIAN TO REACH PRESIDENT LINCOLN AFTER HIS ASSASSINATION

CHARLES A. LEALE, M.D.

(Photograph, courtesy of the National Library of Medicine, Washington, D.C.)

A few days after President Lincoln's assassination, the above picture of Dr. Charles A. Leale was taken. This photograph shows Dr. Leale as he appeared in full dress uniform at the funeral ceremonies for President Abraham Lincoln on April 19, 1865 in Washington, D.C. Dr. Leale was the first surgeon to reach the assassinated President Lincoln in Ford's Theatre. During both the funeral service at the White House and the public ceremony in the Rotunda of the Capitol, Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles A. Leale, U.S.A. was assigned a place of honor at the head of President Lincoln's coffin. In the Grand Funeral Procession from the White House to the Capitol, Dr. Leale rode in the carriage immediately preceding the catafalque.

During President Lincoln's last public speech, Dr. Leale had been greatly impressed by the President's "divine appearance as he stood in the rays of light which penetrated the windows of the White House." Dr. Leale continued, "The influence thus produced gave me an intense desire again to behold his face and study the characteristics of the 'Savior of his Country.' " *

On April 14th, 1865 when he learned that President and Mrs. Lincoln would be at Ford's Theatre that evening, Dr. Leale decided to attend to see the President once more. After completing his duties as Surgeon in Charge of the Wounded Commissioned Officers' Ward at the United States Army General Hospital, Armory Square, Washington, D.C., Dr. Leale changed to civilian clothes and rushed to Ford's Theatre where he obtained a seat in the dress circle on the same side as the Presidential Box.

* *Lincoln's Last Hours* by Charles A. Leale, M.D.

Loyal Legion Historical Journal

VOL. 30 NO. 2

FEB. 1974

A few weeks earlier on March 1, 1865 Dr. Charles A. Leale had received his M.D. degree from Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York City and on April 10, 1865, Dr. Leale had taken his oath as an Acting Assistant Surgeon, U.S.A. His 23rd birthday was on March 26th of that same year.

On the one hundred anniversary of the birth of President Abraham Lincoln, Dr. Leale's friends in the Commandery of the State of New York of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States urged him to record for posterity his care of the assassinated President Lincoln. This was the only time that Dr. Leale spoke on the subject as he preferred to care for his many patients. Shortly after Dr. Leale passed away in 1932, one of Dr. Leale's daughters, the late Miss Lillian Leale compiled Dr. Leale's address before the Loyal Legion into a booklet which she sent to numerous libraries throughout the country. Lincoln historians often refer to *Lincoln's Last Hours* by Charles A. Leale, M.D.

Dr. Leale never removed the crepe from his sword. Also, Dr. Leale saved his cuffs which had been stained with President Lincoln's blood.

Two of Dr. Leale's daughters, the late Miss Lilian Leale and the late Mrs. James Harper, were consulted by some authors, writers, historians, and curators. Mrs. Harper was a member of the New York State Society, Dames of the Loyal Legion of the United States of America.

Last Spring one of Dr. Leale's grand-daughters, Miss Helen Leale Harper (Jr.) distributed over 1900 copies of the reprint of her article, *Lincoln's Last Night* which she based on her grandfather's account. Miss Harper is Chaplain and Historian of the New York State Society, DLL, in addition to being National Historian, DLL, and Chairman of the Dames of the Loyal Legion's Committee for the House In Which President Lincoln Died.

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DR. WAYNE C. TEMPLE

Speaker at Annual Lincoln Day Observance

February 16, 1975 - 2:30 PM

at

The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church

Washington, D. C.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * *

An Ecumenical, Community-wide Program Open to All Faiths

Sponsored by

The Lincoln Commission of The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, the church that President Abraham Lincoln attended regularly during his presidency.

* *

Biographical Summary

Awards and Honors Received

Publications Authored

VITA

DR. WAYNE C. TEMPLE

Dr. Wayne C. Temple was born on a small farm in Delaware County, Ohio, on February 5, 1924, the only child of Howard Milton and Ruby March (Calhoun) Temple. For two years he attended a one-room country school before his school district was centralized into Marion County. On the farm, his hobby grew to be guns, and from the time he reached six, he has had a rifle in his hands.

From Prospect High School he graduated as valedictorian and entered Ohio State University on a scholarship. There, he became a corporal in the ROTC Field Artillery program and also soldiered in an infantry regiment of the Ohio State Guard. However, he was quickly drafted after two quarters into the Army Air Corps. But the Army soon sent him back to college to study engineering. Eventually, he served in the E T O as a communications engineer with Army Communication Service--Plant Engineering Agency, twice being cited for action under fire.

Returning to the University of Illinois at Urbana where he had studied during some of his Army years in World War II, he graduated with an A. B. in history and English and won Senior Class Honors as well as Honors in History. He remained there at the request of Professor James G. Randall as his research assistant and secured an A. M. degree while helping Dr. Randall with his Lincoln writings. After Randall's death, Temple became a teaching assistant while earning his Ph. D. in American history (Lincoln and the Civil War being his specialty).

Receiving an offer too good to turn down, he went to the Illinois State Museum as Curator of Ethnohistory and researched a book for them entitled Indian Villages of the Illinois County: Historic Tribes (1958; revised edition in 1966). He did other Indian writings, too.

With this task completed in 1958, he signed on as Editor-in-Chief of the Lincoln Herald at Lincoln Memorial University where he insisted upon teaching, too. Thus, he served as John Wingate Weeks Professor of History as well as Chairman of the History Department for several years. While in Harrogate, Tennessee, he published Lincoln the Railsplitter (1961), Campaigning with Grant (1961), a book-club selection printed by Indiana University Press, and The Civil War Letters of Henry C. Bear (1961). Numerous honors came to him for this literary work: election as a Life Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts (London), the Lincoln Diploma of Honor, 1963 (rated by L. M. U. as higher than an honorary doctorate degree), and listing in Who's Who in America--the big red book--prior to his fortieth year.

In the summer of 1964 he returned to Springfield, Illinois, his wife's home town, as Archivist of the State Records Section in the Illinois State Archives.

His articles on Lincolniana are numerous, and his contributions to encyclopedias are well-known. In 1968 he penned Abraham Lincoln and Others at the St. Nicholas. In 1971, Alexander Williamson--Tutor to the Lincoln Boys. His biography of Noah Brooks has been published serially. And at night, for another ten years he continued to edit the Lincoln Herald, the only magazine devoted to Abraham Lincoln. Today, he serves as an Associate Editor.

Dr. Temple is an Elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Springfield (where the Lincolns attended) and from time to time has preached in the pulpit. He is a 32° Mason, a Knight Templar, a Shriner, and Junior Warden in the Sangamo Lodge of Perfection of the Scottish Rite. Active in Scouting, he has held many positions, including that of vice president for the Abraham Lincoln Council, B. S. A. In the Illinois State Militia he is a Major General and has been an

honor guard for the President of the United States

Among his honors are: The Algernon Sydney Sullivan Award and Medallion from the New York Southern Society (June 8, 1969); Trustee and Regent of The Lincoln Academy of Illinois, all arts and sciences, (Nov. 16, 1970--); Maj. Gen. I. H. Duval Distinguished Service Award from the Military Order of the Loyal Legion (Feb. 12, 1971); Kentucky Colonel (June 20, 1969); Distinguished Service Award from the Illinois State Historical Library (Nov. 7, 1969); citation plaque (May 10, 1966); and honorary membership in the Illinois State Dental Society for research in dental history--the first one ever chosen (May 6, 1969); honorary member of The Illinois Registered Land Surveyors Association (Jan. 22, 1968); honorary member of the national Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission and recipient of its Lincoln Medallion (Feb. 11, 1960); member of the Advisory Council of the United States Civil War Centennial Commission and recipient of its Award of Achievement for editing the Lincoln Herald (Nov. 8, 1965); honorary companion of The Military Order of the Loyal Legion; member of the Sons of Union Veterans; member of the Illinois State Flag Committee; member of the State History Committee of the Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission; member of the Board of Directors for the Vachel Lindsay House; Advisory Committee of the Loyal Legion Historical Journal; Co-Chairman of the April 15th Lincoln Tomb Ceremony; honorary member of the Lincoln Fellowship of Wisconsin; honorary cannoneer of the St. Louis Civil War Round Table; bibliography committee of Lincoln Lore; honorary member of the Lincoln Group of Washington, D. C.; member of the Historic Sites Advisory Committee of the Illinois State Historical Society; general chairman of the Abraham Lincoln Pilgrimage, Boy Scouts of America; member of the Lincoln Trail Committee, Boy Scouts of America; Major, Civil War Press Corps.

Member of Phi Alpha Theta (national history fraternity) and recipient of its Scholarship Award Key in 1967, Sigma Tau Delta (national English fraternity) and recipient of its Gold Honor Key in 1964 for writing, Chi Gamma Iota, Tau Kappa Alpha, Alpha Psi Omega, Kappa Delta Pi, etc.

One of his greatest honors came on February 12, 1971, when he made the Lincoln Day addresses in Washington, D. C. He spoke from the Lincoln Memorial and the Senate Wing of the Capitol.

When the International Supreme Council for the Order of DeMolay met in annual session at Hollywood, Florida, on June 21, 1972, it elected Dr. Temple to receive the Honorary Degree, Legion of Honor, for his service to youth. A representative of the Supreme Council invested him with this award, Chevalier in the Legion of Honor, on May 16, 1973. With this recognition goes a gold finger ring. And, strange as it might seem, he had never been a member of DeMolay and yet received this highest honor which the International Supreme Council may bestow.

Bonanza Books of New York brought out his Campaigning with Grant in a new hard-cover edition late in 1972.

He serves as a participating editor in the new twenty-volume Encyclopedia of Indians of the Americas soon to be published by Scholarly Press, Inc. of St. Clair Shores, Michigan.

From November, 1973 to August, 1974 he served as Acting Administrator of the Illinois State Archives. He currently serves as Curator of Special Historical Projects in the Illinois State Archives. He is historian for the Long Nine, Inc., of Athens, Illinois. Did the research for the restoration of this original building.

Since 1973, he has been listed in Who's Who in the World.

Dr. Temple lives with his wife, Lois, at 1121 South Fourth Street Court in Springfield, Illinois.

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The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church
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Washington, D. C. 20005
(202) 393-3700

For Immediate Release

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NEWS RELEASE

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The tower and spire house a clock and Westminister Chimes, a gift to the Church in 1928 by the Robert Todd Lincoln family in memory of the Civil War President. Lincoln and his family paid pew rent and worshiped regularly at this Church during the dark and trying days from 1861 to 1865. The Church building, re-built in 1951, still utilizes the original Lincoln Pew in the same location as in the former church.

The illumination project is being undertaken by private subscriptions through The Lincoln Commission of The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church. The 25-member Commission is a representative cross-section of citizens from inside and outside the Church congregation who are interested in perpetuating the spiritual insights and values of President Lincoln. The Commission will solicit contributions and long-term pledges from a variety of sources to underwrite the project.

(More)

Walton M. Joiner, Attorney, Springfield, Virginia is Chairman of the Commission. In announcing this major project, Joiner said: "The lighting project is the largest project ever undertaken by the Commission and I think it is appropriate for the Bicentennial year. As Lincoln observed once during the Civil War, 'the churches are needed as never before for divine services.' This illuminated spire will stand as a symbol to the millions of citizens and visitors that this historic landmark in the heart of the Nation's Capital is dedicated to probing spiritual insights and perpetuating the values of tolerance, honesty, and constancy for which Abraham Lincoln stood."

The Commission's plans call for funding on the basis of life-cycle costs. These costs include the initial design and installation, and the maintenance and operation over the life of the system, estimated to be about seventy years. The total life-cycle cost is approximately $30,000. The design and the installation costs are about 1/3 of this amount.

Subscribers and patrons of the project will be honored at the dedication, as will distinguished citizens, lawmakers and state societies from the states in which Lincoln lived. The President and Mrs. Ford and the Vice President and Mrs. Rockefeller will be invited to attend.

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At Lincoln Day Observance

NEWS RELEASE

Washington, January 29 - The internationally known Lincoln authority, writer, speaker, and former Editor-in-Chief of The Lincoln Herald -- Dr. Wayne C. Temple -- will deliver the address at the annual ecumenical, community-wide Lincoln Day Observance to be held at The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church at 2:30 P.M., Sunday, February 16th, the chairman of The Lincoln Commission, Walton M. Joiner, announced today.

Dr. Temple, recipient of numerous awards and honors, active in Scouting, author, and teacher of American history, is State of Illinois Archivist at Springfield and a Major General in the Illinois State Militia.

The Chaplain of the United States Senate, Dr. Edward L. R. Elson, will read Lincoln's famous Gettysburg Address.

The Invocation will be given by Mr. Wendell G. Morgan, Moderator, National Capital Union Presbytery. Dr. Jack E. McClendon, Chaplain of The Lincoln Commission, will give the Benediction.

Special music commemorative of the Lincoln period will be by the well-known New York Avenue Choir under the direction of Mr. Stephen H. Prussing. The United States Marine Corps Color Guard will present the colors. Presiding chairman will be Dr. George M. Docherty, Minister of The New York Avenue Church.

This annual observance, sponsored by The Lincoln Commission, is open to all faiths. There is no charge for admission. A free-will offering will be taken to help defray expenses.

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For additional information, call:
Homer J. McConnell, 387-1203; or Mrs. John Kearney, 538-4572.

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The Commission's plans call for funding on the basis of life-cycle costs. These costs include the initial design and installation, and the maintenance and operation over the life of the system, estimated to be about seventy years. The total life-cycle cost is approximately $30,000. The design and the installation costs are about 1/3 of this amount.

Subscribers and patrons of the project will be honored at the dedication, as will distinguished citizens, lawmakers and state societies from the states in which Lincoln lived. The President and Mrs. Ford and the Vice President and Mrs. Rockefeller will be invited to attend.

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NEWS RELEASE

Washington, December 30 - One of the Nation's oldest and most famous churches has announced a Bicentennial project to commemorate the importance in our American Heritage of the spiritual values and principles practiced by President Lincoln, its best-known pew holder. In 1976, The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church plans to dedicate a floodlighting system for its Lincoln clock tower. The date of dedication will be announced later.

The Lincoln tower houses a clock and Westminster Chimes given to the Church in 1928 by the Robert Todd Lincoln family in memory of our Civil War President. The President and his family paid pew rent and worshiped regularly at this Church during the dark and trying days from 1861 to 1865. Re-built in 1951, the Church still utilizes the original Lincoln Pew. A valuable collection of Lincoln memorabilia is housed there.

The illumination of the Lincoln tower is being funded by private subscriptions through The Lincoln Commission of The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church. The total cost of approximately $30,000 includes the design and installation as well as the maintenance and operation over the estimated 70-year life of the system. Design and installation costs of about $15,000 must be subscribed before the contract for installation can be awarded.

Individuals and organizations interested in helping underwrite the project are invited to send their inquiries, tax-deductible contributions and pledges to The NYAP Church, Attention: The Lincoln Commission, 1313 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005, (202) 393-3700.

(More)

Subscribers and patrons of the project will be honored at the dedication, as will distinguished citizens, lawmakers and state societies from the states in which Lincoln lived. The President, the Vice President, the Chief Justice, and other leaders of the nation will be invited to attend.

The Minister of the "Lincoln Church" is Dr. George M. Docherty, a naturalized citizen and native of Scotland. In 1954 a Lincoln Day sermon preached by Dr. Docherty in the presence of President and Mrs. Eisenhower sparked the successful efforts in Congress to add the words "under God" in the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States.

The Minister during Lincoln's presidency was Dr. Phineas D. Gurley. Among other notable Ministers of the "Lincoln Church" have been Dr. Wallace Radcliffe, Dr. Joseph R. Sizoo, and Dr. Peter Marshall.

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# # #

12-30-75

THE NEW YORK AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Washington, D.C. Established 1803

WELCOME

The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church is always privileged to welcome guests from across the nation and from countries throughout the world. This little booklet is published in the hope that it may preserve for our friends the memory of their visit.

May those who read it, when they return home, recall a time of worship in our capital, when all our differences were united in common prayer and praise, and all to the Glory of God.

Minister

Historical Brochure

OUR HISTORY

The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church traces its beginnings to the earliest days of our Republic. The history of the Church, the Capital City and the Nation are uniquely interwoven. Presidents, members of Cabinet and Congress, Justices and other high government officials have worshipped God in this house. Today its ministry is known throughout the Nation and its service encompasses both the greater Metropolitan area, from which much of the membership is drawn, and the downtown community in which the Church is located.

PRESIDENTS WORSHIP

Among the Presidents who have been associated with the history and development of this church are the following: John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren, William Henry Harrison, James K. Polk, Franklin Pierce, James Buchanan, Abraham Lincoln, Andrew Johnson, Benjamin Harrison, William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, Harry S. Truman, Dwight D. Eisenhower, Lyndon B. Johnson and Richard M. Nixon. Presidents Adams, Jackson, Polk, Pierce and Lincoln attended services frequently. The others have either attended occasionally or are connected with some significant event in the life of the Church.

No prominent association with the Church is better known, nor more fully documented, than that of the Sixteenth President of the United States—Abraham Lincoln. For this reason New York Avenue is sometimes referred to as "The Lincoln Church."

The earliest church history begins in 1793 with a little group of Scottish stone masons and carpenters who gathered for worship in a carpenter shop, temporarily erected on the grounds of the White House during its construction.

In 1803 some of this group formed the F Street Associate Reformed congregation and called Dr. James Laurie from Scotland as their first pastor. Theirs was the first Protestant church in the city of Washington, erected in 1807. It stood at the corner of 14th and F Streets on the site of the historic Willard Hotel building.

In 1819 some 16 families from the Bridge Street Presbyterian Church in Georgetown found their church too distant for regular attendance and organized the Second Presbyterian Church, meeting in a building on New York Avenue, at approximately the location of our present church. John Quincy Adams was a Trustee of that congregation.

The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church
1859-1950

THE ORIGINAL CHURCH ON NEW YORK AVENUE

In 1859 the F Street Church and the Second Presbyterian Church united to form The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church. Membership stood at 291. However, the congregation, in an act of faith and vision, built their new church in 1859-60 to accommodate more than three times that number. It served the congregation for nearly ninety years until 1950

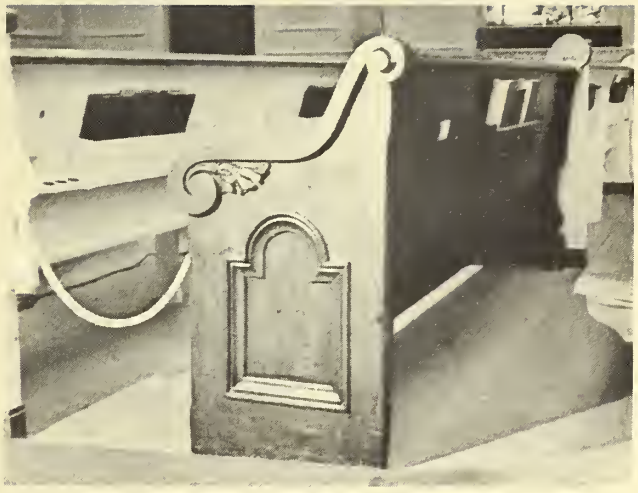
PRESIDENT ABRAHAM LINCOLN

It was in this new building that Abraham Lincoln and his family worshipped during the dark and trying days of the Civil War.

After President and Mrs. Lincoln decided in early 1861 to make the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church their place of worship in the Capital, a diagram of the pews available for their selection was taken to the White House. The pew chosen by the First Family became known with the passing of time as the Lincoln Pew. The Lincoln family paid rent on this pew for 3½ years.

In 1886-87 new light oak pews were installed in the sanctuary, replacing the former dark-colored ones, and the Lincoln Pew was transferred to a Sunday School room. In 1893, at a congregational meeting, a resolution was made to return this pew to its former location. A silver plate was put on the Lincoln Pew when it once again took its rightful place in the sanctuary, near the front on the right-hand side of the center aisle. By tradition, Presidents of the United States are seated in this pew when they worship here.

Lincoln was obviously a man of firm convictions in many matters. He evidently believed that a man should stand when a prayer was being offered and so he stood, although the custom in this church was, and is, that the congregation be seated during prayer. Once, during the War, the church was slated to be used as a hospital and worship services were to be suspended. Upon hearing this announced from the pulpit on Sunday morning, the President stood in his place and addressed the pastor, "Dr. Gurley, this action was taken without my consent and I hereby countermand the order. The churches are needed as never before for divine services."



DR. PHINEAS D. GURLEY

Dr. Phineas D. Gurley, who was pastor during Lincoln's attendance, had previously been minister of the F Street Church, beginning in 1853 upon Dr. Laurie's death. A close friendship developed between Lincoln and Dr. Gurley, who was frequently called to the White House for consultation and prayer. The pastor prayed at his bedside shortly after the President was shot and delivered a eulogy at the funeral service conducted in the East Room of the White House.

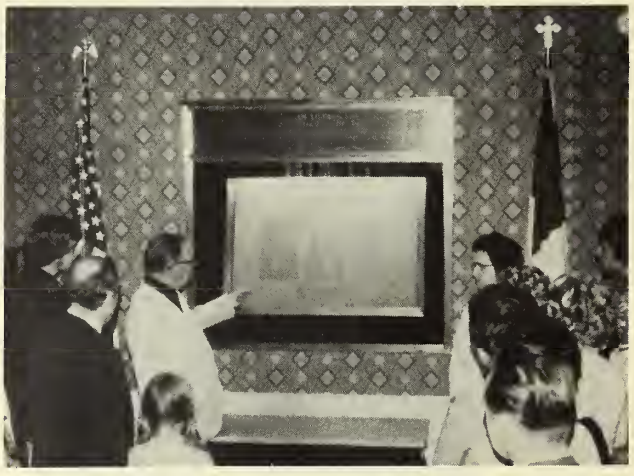
Dr. Gurley

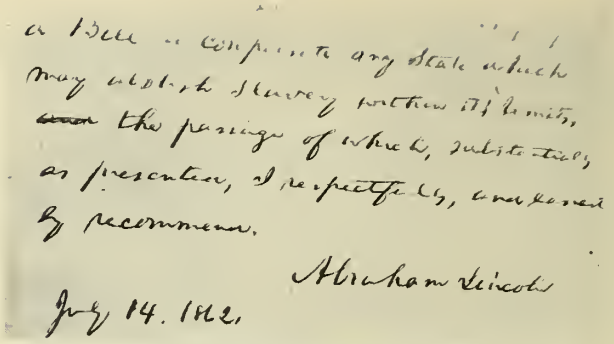
THE EMANCIPATION DOCUMENT

In the Lincoln Parlor on the first floor of the Church is exhibited the original manuscript of President Lincoln's first proposal to abolish slavery. This document, which is in Lincoln's own handwriting,was presented to New York Avenue by Mr. Barney Balaban, President of Paramount Pictures. On February 8, 1953, in the presence of President and Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower, it was unveiled by Mr. Balaban and dedicated by Dr. George M. Docherty, present minister of the church.

The manuscript, which is written in the form of a bill and is dated July 14, 1862, offers to compensate any State which would abolish slavery within its limits. When the final Proclamation of Emancipation was written, however, and later signed and issued by President Lincoln on January 1, 1863, it declared the slaves to be "forever free." There is evidence that Dr. Gurley was consulted by the President in regard to a draft of the Proclamation.

Dr. Gurley served as pastor until February 1868, when he asked for a leave of absence to recover from ill health. He served as Moderator of the General Assembly in 1867-68.





a Bill "Compensate any State which may abolish Slavery within its limits, the passage of which, substantially as presented, I respectfully, and earnestly recommend.

Abraham Lincoln

July 14. 1862.

DR. WALLACE RADCLIFFE

The Church has always held an important place in the affairs of Presbyterians nationally. In 1898 its pastor was again elected Moderator of the General Assembly. He was Dr. Wallace Radcliffe, who was called to the pastorate in 1895, and served for twenty-seven years. Dr. Radcliffe's ministry spanned the centenary of the founding of the Church, an event which was celebrated by a program of historical, ecclesiastical and social events highlighted by a speech by President Theodore Roosevelt. The social hall on the first floor of the church is called the Radcliffe Room, in honor of Dr. Radcliffe's lengthy and highly successful ministry.

Dr. Radcliffe

DR. JOSEPH R. SIZOO

The noted preaching ministry of the Church was continued from 1925 to 1936 by Dr. Joseph R. Sizoo. He first preached in the Church on the first Sunday of February 1924, the day that President Wilson died. Dr. Sizoo came to the United States from the Netherlands as a small boy. A graduate of the Dutch Reformed Seminary, New Brunswick, N. J., he later served as its President, 1947-52. Dr. Sizoo had earlier served as a missionary to India and as a World War I chaplain. He was also Milbank Professor of Religion at George Washington University. Dr. Sizoo died August 28, 1966 and is buried in Watertown, N. Y. The Joseph R. Sizoo Memorial Library on the first floor of the Church, which houses a collection of more than 2,000 religious and inspirational volumes including a growing list of precious reference books on Abraham Lincoln, commemorates his ministry.

Dr. Sizoo

Dr. Marshall

DR. PETER MARSHALL

Again from 1941-45, as it had during the Civil War and World War I, the Church became a haven for the war-weary. This was during the ministry of Dr. Peter Marshall, whose joy and zest in witnessing for Christ attracted many—particularly young people—to the church. This period in the Church's history is depicted in the best-selling book and internationally famous motion picture, "A Man Called Peter," which has become a popular Easter-time TV special.

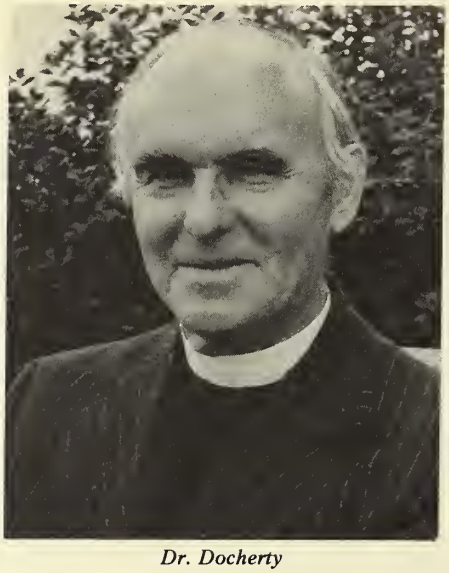
Dr. Marshall, minister 1937-49, was born in Scotland in 1902. He came to the United States in 1927 and was a graduate of Columbia Theological Seminary, Decatur, Georgia, in 1931. His sermons were an inspiration to thousands who heard him preach at New York Avenue or later read his words in printed form. As Chaplain of the U. S. Senate, 1947-49, Dr. Marshall was noted for his vital, courageous prayers. He died on January 25, 1949, and is buried at Fort Lincoln Cemetery near the District of Columbia.

DR. GEORGE DOCHERTY

The present Minister of the Church is Dr. George M. Docherty. An internationally acclaimed preacher, Dr. Docherty preached a sermon on February 7, 1954, in the presence of President and Mrs. Eisenhower, which led to amendment of the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag to include the words "under God." A native of Scotland, Dr. Docherty became a United States citizen in 1960. He has been the Minister since 1950.

Dr. Docherty's weekly religious talk on radio Sunday evenings and his twice daily devotional periods on television have extended the church's preaching ministry and spiritual leadership throughout the National Capital area. During his ministry the church has often been in the forefront of ecumenical and civil rights movements in the Capital and elsewhere.

The Associate Minister at present is Dr. Jack E. McClendon, who heads up the social education and action programs of the church. Dr. Taek Yong Kim is Assistant Minister and Mr. Keith Martin is Director of Urban Ministry.



Dr. Docherty

THE PRESENT CHURCH

In 1948 the congregation made the historic decision to construct a larger building on the same site, affirming a decision to remain in the downtown area when movement to the outskirts of the District and to the suburbs had begun. The cornerstone of the present church was laid on April 3, 1951 by President Harry S. Truman and dedicated on December 20th of the same year.

Floor space in the present church is double that of the 1859 structure, for there are five floors and a large basement. In addition to the sanctuary, the Radcliffe Room, the Lincoln Chapel and the Lincoln Parlor, there are classrooms, offices, two kitchens and the Peter Marshall Hall. These facilities are necessary to support the wide-ranging activities of the Church, from Meals on Wheels, a meal preparation and delivery service for the aged and infirm, to the Community Club, an afternoon and evening study and recreation program for young people in the central city. There is, within the membership, a complete, self-contained Korean Congregation. There are, also, programs and activities, including Church School, for all age groups.

There are two principal worship areas in the Church, the Sanctuary and the Lincoln Chapel.

THE LINCOLN CHAPEL

During the pastorate of Dr. Sizoo, the room which had been the minister's study and an adjoining room were altered to become the Lincoln Parlor and the Lincoln Chapel. These changes were made in remembrance of the dark days of the Civil War, when President Lincoln was often a silent worshipper in the minister's study while Dr. Gurley, the minister, was conducting the regular mid-week prayer meeting beyond the partly closed doors of the adjoining lecture room. Lincoln felt that this arrangement best preserved the reverent atmosphere of the service. Both he and Dr. Gurley kept Lincoln's attendance secret. One snowy evening, however, two small boys of the church, full of curosity, traced the "tall stranger" by following his large footprints in the snow back to the White House.

The Lincoln Chapel in the present building is used for small weddings and baptisms, a Sunday School class and the Midweek Prayer Service. At the front of the Lincoln Chapel are two Tiffany stained-glass windows, the gift of Mrs. Helen Parker Willard. Some of the carpeting in the chapel was used at the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II in Westminster Abbey. In this room as in others, the Church Flag and the U. S. Flag are situated to either side of the lectern.

"The Lincoln Window"

THE SANCTUARY

The new sanctuary is Georgian in architecture and decor. It was renovated in 1967. Nine stained glass windows on the main floor portray the sweep of the Providence of God, beginning with the creation of the universe and ending with the "Church Triumphant" as described in the Book of Revelation. In order around the sanctuary, beginning at the worshipper's right, the windows depict: The Creation; Moses and the Law; The Prophets; The Nativity; The Baptism and Ministry of Jesus; The Last Supper; The Crucifixion; The Resurrection and The Church Triumphant.

Ten windows in the balcony are dedicated to various aspects of our Nation's and our Church's life. Themes include labor, government, religion, science, education, music and the armed services. A Lincoln window and a window inscribed "One nation under God" commemorate specific events in this Church's history.

The sanctuary seats approximately 1,300 and is a third larger than the 1859-1950 church. The brass lectern, a replica of one in Westminster Abbey, and the baptismal font are from the former church. The pulpit area and communion table were designed by Dr. Docherty.

THE SANCTUARY CROSS

The Sanctuary Cross above the pulpit is a reproduction in hand-beaten bronze of the 10th Century Cross of St. John, which stood at the west door of the Abbey of Iona in Scotland. The original is a fourteen-foot massive schist of granite. The Sanctuary Cross weighs about one hundred seventy pounds and is six feet in height. The shaft of the Cross is ornamented with bosses of foliage and interlacing design characteristic of the Celtic Church's reverence for nature. At the crossing an embossed circle symbolizes the unbroken entwining of the life of man with God. At the ends of the cross beam are embossed circles denoting the five wounds of Our Lord on the Cross at Calvary. The characteristic Celtic circle symbolizes the Sun, once worshipped by the Druids.

The Sanctuary Cross was dedicated to the memory of Dr. Peter Marshall, and is the gift of the Peter Marshall Scottish Memorial Committee. It is the largest reproduction of the original St. John's Cross ever made.

THE ORGAN AND CHIMES

The first pipe organ in our church arrived in 1873, a gift of Alexander Sheperd, who was the last governor of the District of Columbia. The present organ, a gift of the late Mrs. George Whitney White, was built by the late Ernest M. Skinner, one of the last organs he built, and installed in 1942.

The organ was installed in the present building in 1951.

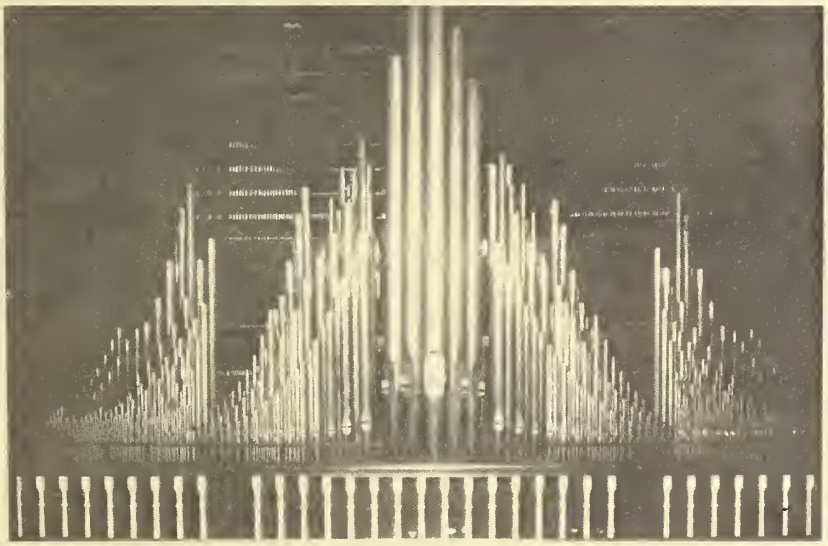
The organ has three manuals, 45 stops, 48 ranks, 2,759 pipes of which 846 are the exposed Great and Pedal divisions.

The church tower chimes, which open each service at New York Avenue, were made by a firm which had ties with the family of Lincoln's mother, Nancy Hanks. These chimes and the tower clock, as well as the tower of the original church which first housed them, were donated in 1928 by the Robert Todd Lincoln family in memory of President Lincoln.

THE CHOIRS

During the ministry of Dr. Peter Marshall, a volunteer choir music program was established with the well-known director Charles Dana Beaschler as the Minister of Music. The chorus choirs for morning and evening services replaced a paid quartet, which was the prevailing custom of the gay nineties and had been initiated in this church in 1896.

Stephen H. Prussing, the able and enthusiastic Director of Music, came to NYA in December 1950. He attended the Juilliard School of Music in New York and studied choral conducting under Robert Shaw. Under his outstanding direction the 125 volunteer singers perform several major works and sing more than 100 anthems each year in addition to producing operettas and concerts. The choir has sung in Constitution Hall and the White House. Recordings of major presentations of the choir are available at the book table in the Radcliffe Room.



You are most welcome in this place. Despite its many historical associations, this Church is first and foremost a House of the Lord for worship and praise. If you sense the spirit of our Nation's great history while here, that is good. But if you feel the presence of the living God, that is marvelous and wonderful.

GENERAL INFORMATION

SUNDAY SERVICES

Morning:

9:30 and 11:15 A.M.
Coffee Hour in the Radcliffe Room
Following all services
(Child care for all children through the Kindergarten Department during both morning services)

2:00 P.M. Korean Service

CHURCH SCHOOL

10:20 to 11:10 for all ages

COMMUNITY CLUB AND TUTORING PROGRAM

Activities for neighborhood youth

MID-WEEK SERVICE

Wednesday, 6:30 P.M.

CHOIR REHEARSALS

Children (grades 1 through 6)
Sunday Morning at 11:15 A.M.

Youth (grades 7 through 12)
Sunday Morning at 11:15 A.M.

Adult
Wednesday and Friday at 7:30 P.M.

ADULT CHURCH GROUPS [September through June]

General Meeting of Women's Association
1st Saturday

Daytime Circles
3rd Wednesday

Evening Circles
3rd Tuesday

Mariner's Club (couples)

Carpenter's (young adults)

CHURCH LENDING LIBRARY-Over 2,000 Volumes

Special shelves of Lincoln Reference Works
Sunday morning following 9:30 and 11:15 services

CHURCH MEMBERSHIP: 1470

CHURCH SCHOOL ENROLLMENT: 425

CHURCH DIRECTORY

MINISTERS

The Rev. George M. Docherty, D.D.
The Rev. Jack E. McClendon, Ph.D.
The Rev. Taek Yong Kim, D. Min.

DIRECTOR OF URBAN MINISTRY

Keith D. Martin

MINISTRY OF MUSIC

Stephen H. Prussing, *Director*

SECRETARIES

James S. Patton, *Financial*
Henry J. Booker, Jr., *Senior Minister*
Mrs. Herbert Addison, *Church*
Miss Mary Hannah, *Staff*

MISSIONARIES

Dr. and Mrs. Forrest Eggleston
Christian Medical College
Ludhiana, Punjab, India

Miss Katie Turner
Kenya

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Dodd
Ganado Mission, Arizona

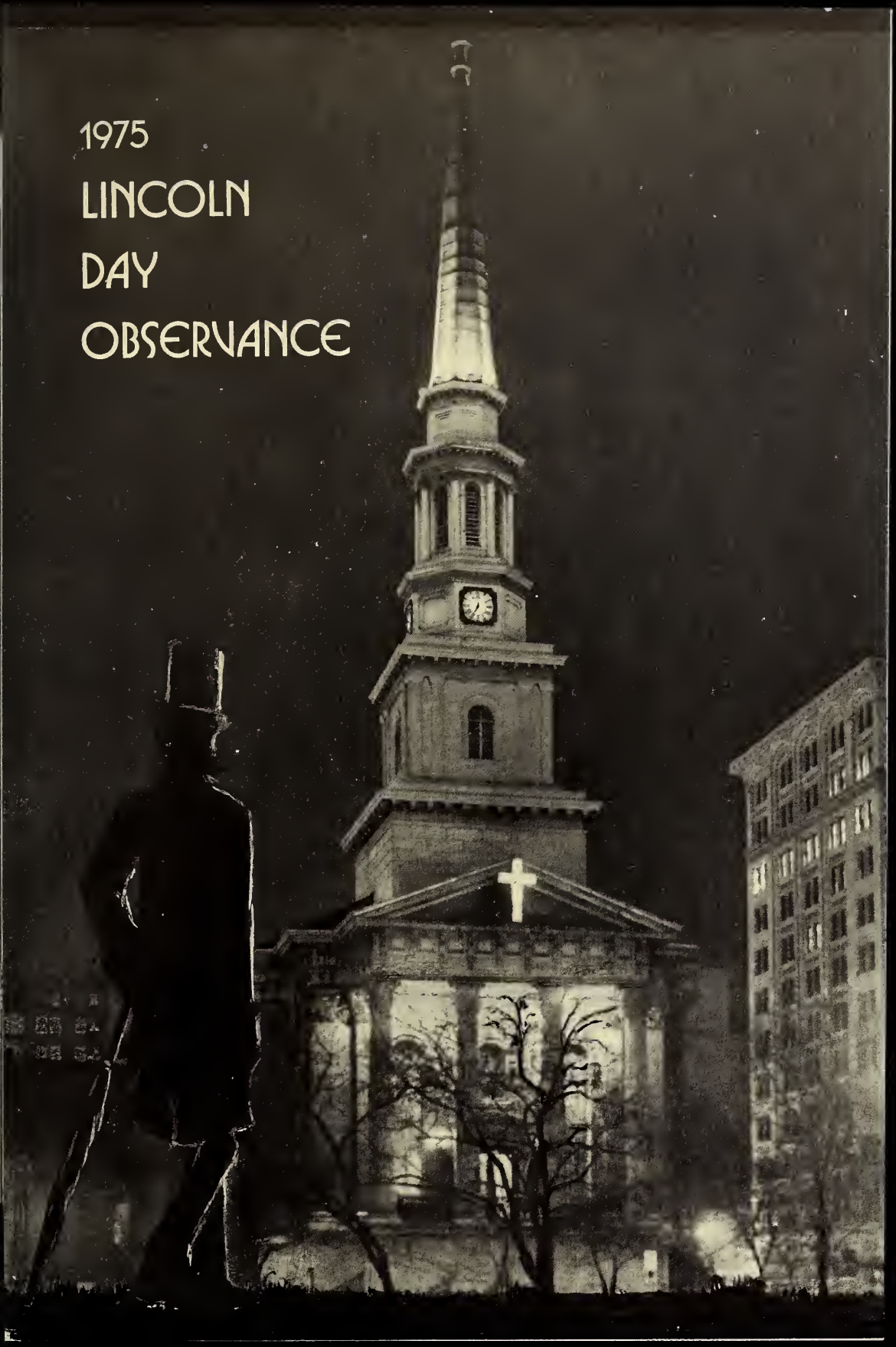
CHURCH OFFICE
1313 New York Avenue, N.W.
Telephone: 393-3700

For the latest information about church organization and activities, please contact the Church Office

1975

1975

LINCOLN DAY OBSERVANCE



Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag

★

I pledge allegiance
to the flag
of the United States
of America
and to the Republic
for which it stands,
one Nation *under God,*
indivisible, with liberty
and justice for all.

Sunday, February 16, 1975 2:30 O'Clock
The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church
Washington D. C.

Program

Presiding Chairman—*Dr. George M. Docherty*

Prelude: ..... *Mr. Wesley Parrott*
* The Lincoln Chimes ..... New York Avenue Church Organist
* Invocation ..... Mr. Wendell G. Morgan
Tribute to the Flag: "I Am Old Glory" ..... Percy Webb
Dr. Edward L.R. Elson
* Presentation of Colors ..... United States Marine Corps Color Guard
* National Anthem ..... John Stafford Smith
(First Verse-Audience and Choir)
* Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag ..... led by Boy Scouts
(Audience)
Exhortation ..... American Frontier Hymn
Arr. Robert McCutchan
The New York Avenue Choir
Mr. Stephen H. Prussing, Director
Lincoln's Gettysburg Address ..... Dr. Edward L. R. Elson
Acknowledgements ..... Dr. George M. Docherty
† Offertory Anthem: "I Want a Principle Within"
"To That Land" ..... American Frontier Hymns
"Lovely Morning" ..... Arr. Robert McCutchan
The New York Avenue Choir
Lincoln—The Christian ..... Dr. Wayne C. Temple
The Battle Hymn of the Republic ..... Steffe-Wilhousky
The New York Avenue Choir
* Benediction ..... Dr. Jack E. McClendon
* God Bless America ..... Irving Berlin
(Audience and Choir)

God bless America, land that I love
Stand beside her and guide her
Through the night with a light from above.

From the mountains to the prairies
To the oceans white with foam,
God bless America, my home sweet home.

* Retiring the Colors ..... United States Marine Corps Color Guard

* The audience standing.
† During the singing of this number by the Choir, a free-will offering will be taken to help defray expenses for this program.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND THE NEW YORK AVENUE CHURCH

President Abraham Lincoln and the Lincoln family worshipped at NYA from 1860 to 1865 in the same pew now located in the new sanctuary. It is in the same relative position as it was in the church during the Civil War years. President Lincoln was observed always to arise for prayer.

Dr. Phineas D. Gurley, minister of NYA, 1859 to 1868, was a close friend and frequent advisor to President Lincoln.

Dr. Gurley was called to the bedside of the dying President on the night of April 14, 1865, by the attending Surgeon, Charles A. Leale, M.D. The funeral address was delivered by Dr. Gurley in the East Room of the White House and he rode the funeral train to Springfield, Ill., where he participated in the ceremonies at the tomb.

Tad and Willie Lincoln attended NYA Sunday School and prior to his death Willie designated his "savings" to mission work of the NYA Sunday School.

The Lincoln Memorial Tower and Belfry containing chimes and a four-sided clock were the gift of the Robert Todd Lincoln family, and were dedicated in 1929 and reconstructed in 1951 as part of the new church.

The three large bells within the belfry which chime the quarter-hourly Westminister changes and the massive clock mechanism are the gift of Mrs. Mary Lincoln Isham, grand-daughter of Abraham Lincoln. The largest bell weighs 1½ tons and is inscribed *"To the Glory of God and the Memory of Abraham Lincoln who when President worshipped in this church."* New York Avenue Church begins each Sunday Service with the ringing of these Lincoln Chimes.

The Lincoln Chapel commemorates President Lincoln's regular habit of attending the Wednesday night prayer services and is presently used for weddings, baptisms, and mid-week prayer service.

The Lincoln Room or Parlor contains one of NYA's finest historical treasures, the Emancipation Document, as well as furnishings of the Lincoln period. The Parlor is frequently used for social purposes, wedding receptions, and small group meetings.

The "Emancipation Document" has its own interesting history. Displayed in the Lincoln Parlor, it is vacuum sealed in a bronze case. The three-page manuscript was written in longhand by the President in the form of a bill to Congress, suggesting a basis for freeing the slaves. This document eventually culminated in the Emancipation Proclamation of 1863. The "Emancipation Document" was given to NYA in 1950 by Mr. Barney Balaban, President of Paramount Pictures Corporation at the suggestion of Rabbi Norman Gerstenfeld of the Washington Hebrew Congregation, a Lincoln scholar and

friend of NYA, and a personal friend of Dr. Peter Marshall, minister of NYA, 1937 to 1949. The document was unveiled and dedicated in 1953, by Dr. George M. Docherty, minister of NYA, 1950-present, in the presence of President and Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

The Lincoln Window shows Abraham Lincoln standing, as was his custom, during pastoral prayer at the New York Avenue Church. His pew is oriented in the same direction, toward the pulpit, as it was in the older church. The theme of the window centers upon the trials of our Civil War President, his humble and soul-searing search for the guidance of Divine Providence, and his own forthright devotion to the cause of uniting a war-torn Nation. Lincoln's counsels and discussions with Dr. Phineas D. Gurley, then pastor of the church, are pictured at the lower left, while at the top center the warring factions of our Nation are reunited under the Federal emblem and eagle. The quotation from Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address denotes the essence of Lincoln's deep commitment in service to his fellowman and to God.

ONE NATION UNDER GOD—Abraham Lincoln's fervent resolve to preserve the Union is reaffirmed in the citizen's Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States. That the destiny of the Nation was somehow guided by Divine Power was increasingly declared in Lincoln's personal and public utterances as the ordeal of a Civil War displayed the ultimate issues. The phrase "under God" as an essential part of the Pledge of Allegiance was added through the stimulus of a Lincoln Day sermon preached February 7, 1954 at The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church by a Minister who is a naturalized citizen, Dr. George M. Docherty, pastor of "The Lincoln Church" since 1950. In attendence that day were President and Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower, and the sermon "One Nation Under God" sparked the move that resulted in adding the words "under God" in the Pledge of Allegiance by Act of Congress, June 14, 1954. So, by an official Act the espoused commitments of President Lincoln became part of our National Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. There is now a stained glass window in the NYA Church depicting the concept "One Nation Under God".

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TOURS

Visitors who wish to go in groups to see the Lincoln Chapel and Lincoln Parlor on the lower floor and the Lincoln Pew, The Lincoln Window, and the One Nation Under God Window in the sanctuary will assemble, at the close of the program, near the front sanctuary exit on the New York Avenue side. Guides will escort you and answer questions.

PARTICIPANTS

DR. WAYNE C. TEMPLE—State of Illinois Archivist; internationally known Lincoln authority, writer, author, speaker, and former Editor-in-Chief of *The Lincoln Herald* for 15 years; as a farm boy attended a one-room school in his native Marion County, Ohio; undergraduate and graduate work at University of Illinois where he served as a research and teaching assistant while earning his Ph.D. in American History, his specialty being Lincoln; active in Scouting, served as Vice President, Abraham Lincoln Council, B.S.A.; Major General in Illinois State Militia; Elder in First Presbyterian Church, Springfield, where the Lincolns attended; 32nd degree Mason, Knight Templar, Shriner; Life Fellow of Royal Society of Arts (London); Trustee and Regent, The Lincoln Academy of Illinois; Lincoln Medallion from the national Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission; Author of many books and articles on Lincoln; serves as advisor to historical journals and encyclopedias.

DR. EDWARD L.R. ELSON—Chaplain, United States Senate since 1969; Minister, The National Presbyterian Church, 1946-1973, retiring as Pastor Emeritus; Chaplain, U.S. Army, European Theatre 1941-1946, retiring with rank of Colonel; served pastorates in California 1930-1941; Member, Board of Directors, Religious Heritage of America; Member, Board of Directors, Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge; Member, Advisory Committee on the Arts, John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts; Member of civic, religious, historical, community, and cultural organizations, and learned societies; Author, speaker, retreat leader; Recipient of numerous honors and doctorate degrees, military decorations, and awards.

WENDELL G. MORGAN—Moderator, National Capital Union Presbytery, 1975, and Vice-Moderator, 1974; Member of the newly organized Northeastern Presbyterian Church, and member, Tabor United Presbyterian Church, Washington, D.C., since 1947, serving in many capacities including elder; Native of Bay City, Michigan; undergraduate and graduate degrees from University of Michigan; recently retired as Assistant Treasurer Howard University, an institution he served for 27 years; formerly on staffs of Johnson C. Smith University and Bishop College in Texas; served as a Washington City Presbytery representative on the task force to organize the Synod of the Piedmont.

DR. JACK E. McCLENDON—Chaplain of The Lincoln Commission; Associate Minister, The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church since 1957; Vice-moderator of the National Capitol Union Presbytery for 1975; born and raised in Lafayette, Alabama; received his AB degree from Mercer University; advance degrees include the BD and StM from Union Theological Seminary in New York and the PhD from Glasgow University in Glasgow, Scotland; served as a Trustee of the former Washington City Presbytery, chairman of the Continuing Education Committee, and a member of the Vocations and Missions committees; for several years he has been a reader of specialized exams administered as part of the Presbyterian Standard Examinations.

PARTICIPANTS (cont.)

DR. GEORGE M. DOCHERTY - Minister, The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church since 1950. Moderator, Washington City Presbytery, 1962. Candidate for Moderator of 181st General Assembly, 1969. Served pastorates in Scotland, 1939 - 1950. Chaplain with Church of Scotland, 1943. A Lincoln Day sermon entitled: "One Nation under God" preached in 1954 at NYA by Dr. Docherty in the presence of President and Mrs. Eisenhower led to amendment of the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag to include the words "under God." Author, writer, retreat leader, and speaker. Broadcasts a religous talk on Sunday evenings over WMAL Radio (63 AM) (ABC). Conducts early morning devotional program "Today in your Life" over WTTG - TV, Channel 5. "Protestant Hour" preacher, 1959, in the series "A Faith to Believe."

THE NEW YORK AVENUE CHOIR - The well known New York Avenue Choir, under the able and enthusiastic direction of Mr. Stephen H. Prussing, has advanced the cause of sacred music through the presentation of many musical masterpieces, both classic and contemporary. Many of the varied presentations have been recorded and enjoyed overseas.

THE U.S. MARINE CORPS COLOR GUARD holds a unique position, for, in addition to the National Colors borne by the Color Sergeant of the Marine Corps, it carries the battle colors of forty-seven streamers and silver banners, decorated with stars, palms and oakleaf clusters, representing more than 390 awards and campaigns Marines have participated in while spanning the entire globe. It is the privilege of the Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., the oldest post of the Corps, to be entrusted with the custody of these colors.

BOY SCOUTS—This is the 65th anniversary of the Boy Scouts of America. We are honored to have Scouts and Scouters of the Order of The Arrow of the National Capital Area Council, B.S.A. participate in this 1975 Lincoln Day Observance and lead the audience in the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. Today's boypower is tomorrow's manpower.

COMMITTEE FOR THE LINCOLN DAY OBSERVANCE--1975

Under the overall guidance and sponsorship of The Lincoln Commission, representaives designated from the NYA Church Organizations and Boards plus individuals selected from inside and outside the congregation have worked diligently on the many and varied aspects of planning and arranging and conducting this ecumenical community-wide Lincoln Day Observance for 1975. To all of you – more than fifty people, whose names are not listed here because of lack of space – go our grateful and deep appreciation.

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Cover picture by Herb Ruckmick shows the NYA Church, 1859-1949, which the Lincoln family attended, and in which Dr. Peter Marshall preached.

A SPECIAL LINCOLN QUESTION AND ANSWER DISCUSSION

Today at 4:00 P.M. in the Radcliffe Room, on the floor below, Dr. Temple will hold a question and answer discussion about Lincoln and the Lincoln era. He will be joined by other Lincoln authorities attending. Come and ask your questions about Lincoln. Coffee and tea will be served.

THE LINCOLN COMMISSION

The Lincoln Commission of the NYA Presbyterian Church, authorized by the NYA Session April 27, 1971, provides leadership and coordination for activities commemorative of Abraham Lincoln. President Lincoln's birthday has been observed as a special occasion at the NYA Church for more than fifty years. The custom was begun during the ministry of Dr. Wallace Radcliffe (1895-1922). Lincoln Commission members (25) serve without remuneration for three year terms. They are a representative cross-section of people interested in Lincoln, inside and outside the NYA congregation, from various professions and vocations.

The work of the Lincoln Commission is financed from voluntary sources outside the annual church budget. All individuals and organizations interested in Lincoln are invited to help underwrite the work of the Commission. Contributions are tax deductible. Copies of the Commission's statement on "ORIGIN—PURPOSE—INPLEMENTATION—FUNDING" and statement of duties of its officers and standing committees are available in the church office and at the book table in the Radcliffe Room.

THE LINCOLN PEW

Lyman Whitney Allen

Within the historic church both eye and soul
Perceived it. 'Twas the pew where Lincoln sat—
The only Lincoln God hath given to men—
Olden among the modern seats of prayer,
Dark like the 'sixties, place and past akin.
All else has changed, but this remains the same,
A sanctuary in a sanctuary.

Where Lincoln prayed!—What passion had his soul—
Mixt faith and anguish melting into prayer
Upon the burning altar of God's fane,
A nation's altar even as his own!

Where Lincoln prayed!—Such worshipers as he
Make thin ranks down the ages. Would'st thou know
His spirit suppliant? Then must thou feel
War's fiery baptism, taste hate's bitter cup,
Spend similar sweat of blood vicarious,
And sound like cry, "If it be possible!"
From stricken heart in new Gethsemane.

Who saw him there are gone, as he is gone;
The pew remains, with what God gave him there,
And all the world through him. So let it be—
One of the people's shrines.

(Reprinted from the Presbyterian Magazine, Feb., 1927.)

Star-Spangled Patriot

By C. HERB WILLIAMS

THE CUSTOM of standing during the playing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" started some 79 years after Francis Scott Key wrote his stirring words at Baltimore in 1814.

Honoring the anthem (and the flag) by standing and taking off one's hat began across the continent from Maryland in an odd-shaped building in Tacoma, Wash., at a meeting of about two dozen members of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

The man credited with starting this custom, Rossell Galbraith O'Brien, served in the Union forces in the Civil War and later rose to the rank of Brigadier General in the National Guard. While the custom grew, and eventually was recognized by Congress, O'Brien was forgotten.

According to accounts published in a pair of newspapers in Tacoma the day following the event, O'Brien presented a resolution to the two dozen members of the Commandery of the Loyal Legion which had met on Wednesday night, Oct. 18, 1893. It said:

"The Washington Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States of America, believing that the patriotic teaching is a part of its mission in life and realizing that to those who took active part in the great struggle for the preservation of the Union, the rising generation looks for such lessons and believing that no more enduring monument to the memory of the companions of this commandery can be erected than the establishment of a custom which shall forever do honor to the flag of our country, 'The Star-Spangled Banner,' under whose folds in times gone by the spirit of patriotism has led our men to pour out their life's blood in its defense, therefore, be it

"RESOLVED, that in future and for all time, whenever the music of the 'Star-Spangled Banner' shall be played, every member of the Loyal Legion of the State of Washington, if present, shall immediately rise to his feet and uncover and remain standing until the music of its inspiring strains shall have ceased, and, be it further

"RESOLVED, that sister commanderies thoughout the Union be requested to encourage the same patriotic observance of the grand old song among the members of their commanderies."

Rossell G. O'Brien. Through his efforts, we stand for "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The headline in the *Tacoma Daily Ledger* read "To Stimulate Patriotism." The *Tacoma News* also recorded the event.

Ross O'Brien was born in Dublin, Ireland, on Nov. 27, 1846. He came to the United States with his parents when he was four years old. When he was eight, he went to work on an Illinois farm to help support his family, after his father's death. He enlisted in the Union forces when he was 17 as a second lieutenant in the 134th Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

After the War Between the States, like so many young men of his day, he saw opportunity in the West and, in 1870, he went to Olympia, the territorial capital of Washington, as assistant assessor of Internal Revenue and deputy collector for the territory. In 1875, he was appointed a clerk of the U.S. Supreme Court and clerk of the District Court. He was a U.S. Commissioner for 12 years and became U.S. Quartermaster General and then Adjutant General. In 1892, in Olympia, he organized the first Washington National Guard Company.

O'Brien also served nine consecutive years on the Olympia City Council, and one term as mayor of the city. Two grandchildren still live in Olympia.

O'Brien moved south to California shortly after the turn of the century. He was injured in an accident in Los Angeles in November 1913, while on Grand Army of the Republic business, and died Feb. 8, 1914.

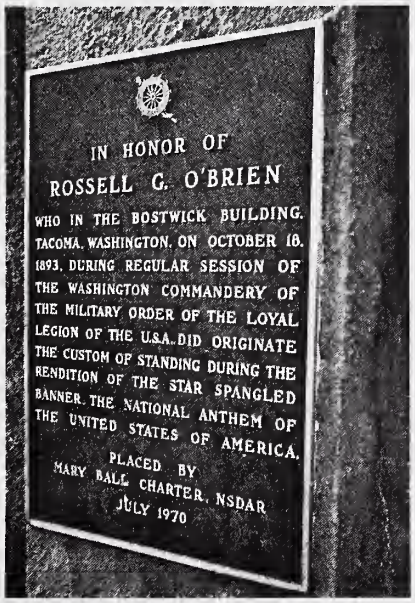
The man responsible for bringing credit to O'Brien is John Murray of Los Angeles, a part-time researcher who, with friends and relatives, formed a small, nonprofit organization, The Science Foundation.

The O'Brien search began late in 1962 when Murray was doing work on another project and came across a reference to O'Brien as the man behind the custom.

In 1966, Murray was instrumental in having the California State Legislature memorialize O'Brien for what he did in Tacoma. He also succeeded in getting a marker placed on O'Brien's grave in the Mountain View Cemetery in Oakland, Calif. In 1969, he finally pinpointed the site of the Resolution's birth as the Bostwick Building in Tacoma. The building, erected in 1889 and still in use, houses a jewelry store and apartments. It is a narrow, triangle-shaped building at an intersection in the city where five streets come together.

Congress has still to recognize O'Brien's part in this national custom, but every time an American stands for the playing of his National Anthem, he is, to quote the *Tacoma Daily Ledger* of Sunday, Oct. 22, 1893, "doing an honor in a public, though not an ostentatious manner, to the flag of our country, the glorious stars and stripes." That is the recognition O'Brien and the Loyal Legion were really seeking. END.

PHOTOS: C. HERB WILLIAMS



Plaque in Tacoma, Wash., honors O'Brien.

HISTORIC

NEW YORK AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

This church, one of the Nation's most historic, traces its beginnings to a small group of Scottish stonemasons meeting in a carpenter's shop on the grounds of the White House during its construction in 1793.

Many prominent Americans, including 17 Presidents, have worshipped here. Abraham Lincoln attended regularly during his Presidency and his original pew remains in the Sanctuary.

An initial draft document leading to the Emancipation Proclamation is on display in the Lincoln Parlor.

Dr. Peter Marshall was Minister from 1937 to 1949. The internationally known book and motion picture, "A Man Called Peter", is based on his ministry.

Dr. George M. Docherty, Minister 1950 - 1976, preached a Lincoln Day sermon here in 1954 which led to the addition of the words "under God" to the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America.

The present church was built in 1951 and its cornerstone was laid by President Harry S. Truman. Stained glass windows inside portray the sweep of the Providence of God and various aspects of the life of our Nation and of the Church.

Visitors are always welcome in this house of worship.

Historical Plaque, Gift of The Lincoln Commission of NYAPC, June 1976.

THE LINCOLN COMMISSION OF

The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church

1313 NEW YORK AVENUE, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20005
(202) 393-3700

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Office: (202) 785-1113

The mailing address and telephone number of The Lincoln Commission are shown at top of page. Individual members may be contacted directly at address and telephone number(s) shown under member's name.

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THE LINCOLN COMMISSION OF

The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church

1313 NEW YORK AVENUE, N. W.

Washington, D. C. 20005

(202) 393-3700

OFFICERS

Chairman	:	Walton M. Joiner, Esq.
Vice Chairman	:	Cdr. Herbert C. Ruckmick, USNR (Ret.)
Vice Chairman	:	The Honorable Fred Schwengel
Vice Chairman	:	Dr. Samuel Iftikhar
Recording Secretary	:	Mrs. Jesse H. Holmes
Corresponding Secretary	:	Mrs. Michael Cherwek
Treasurer	:	Maynard H. Whitney, Esq.
Assistant Treasurer	:	Mr. Clark J. Smith
Chaplain	:	Dr. Jack E. McClendon

STANDING COMMITTEES

Programs Committee

Mrs. John F. Schultheis	Chairman
The Reverend James D. Bryden	Vice Chairman
Mrs. John Kearney	
Dr. Jack E. McClendon	
Dr. Herman J. Sander	

Research Committee

Mr. Elden E. Billings	Chairman
Mrs. John P. Davenport	Vice Chairman
Mr. Victor M. Birely	
Mrs. Michael Cherwek	

Projects Committee

Mr. Vincent R. Rice	Chairman
Mr. Chester O. Harris	Vice Chairman
David P. Allen, M. D.	

Information and Publicity Committee

Cdr. William J. Miles, USNR	Chairman
Mr. Douglas D. Richards	Vice Chairman
The Honorable Paul Findley	
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Roy N. Licari, Esq.	Chairman
Mr. Lyman R. Kirst	Vice Chairman
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Col. Henry K. McHarg III, USAR (Ret.)	
Paul J. Sedgwick, Esq.	
Mr. Clark J. Smith	
Dr. J. L. Zwingle	

THE LINCOLN COMMISSION OF
The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church
1313 NEW YORK AVENUE, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20005
(202) 393-3700

ORIGIN — PURPOSE — IMPLEMENTATION — FUNDING

ORIGIN

The Lincoln Commission of The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church was authorized by the NYA Session April 27, 1971, in order to provide continuing leadership and coordination for NYA activities commemorative of Abraham Lincoln. For more than fifty years before 1971 the custom of marking President Lincoln's birthday as a special occasion in the life of the NYA Church and community was conducted by ad hoc committees. The custom was begun during the ministry of Dr. Wallace Radcliffe (1895-1922).

Commission appointees are selected by the Minister, Dr. George M. Docherty, with the aid of a nominating committee, appointments being for three-year terms with one-third expiring each year. Commission members (25), who serve without remuneration, are a representative cross-section of people interested in Lincoln. They include people, inside and outside the NYA congregation, from various professions and vocations, e.g., business, clergy, education, homemaking, government, industry, law, military, news media, science and medicine. The first meeting of the Commission was held July 29, 1971. Stated meetings are held quarterly.

PURPOSE

Over a period of years during which his life was scarred by deep tragedies, and the very existence of our nation was threatened, President Abraham Lincoln regularly attended The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, seeking spiritual support and divine guidance. Through the resources of the church he received insight in dealing with his personal problems and with the strife within the nation, as well as with the causes of the conflict that imperiled our national life.

The relationship of President Lincoln with The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church and its Minister, Dr. Phineas D. Gurley, during those trying years of his presidency is a historic fact and a significant example of one form of the ministry of the church. The purpose of this Commission is to celebrate that relationship through cultural, educational, and spiritually uplifting programs and activities, and to foster this and like forms of the ministry of the church.

IMPLEMENTATION

To accomplish its purpose The Lincoln Commission is empowered to establish, support, sponsor, or endorse (a) special anniversary observances, (b) research projects to clarify, and inform the public on, the significance of President Lincoln's spiritual insights and values and his relationship with the NYA Church, (c) a Lincoln Lectureship to bring the Christian heritage more widely to bear on contemporary questions, conditions, and problems of the American community, (d) other appropriate cultural, educational, and inter-faith projects relating to Lincoln, and (e) liaison and cooperation with scholars, groups, organizations and institutions interested in Lincoln.

FUNDING

The work of The Lincoln Commission is financed from voluntary sources outside the annual budget of the NYA Church. The financial backing of individuals and organizations interested in Lincoln is vitally necessary to accomplish the Commission's purpose. All are invited to help underwrite the work of the Commission. Its success depends on continued voluntary support.

Offerings, donations, special gifts, grants, insurance benefits, and bequests should be made to The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church for use of The Lincoln Commission, 1313 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20005, telephone (202) 393-3700. These contributions are tax-deductible.

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THE LINCOLN COMMISSION OF

The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church

1313 NEW YORK AVENUE, N. W.

Washington, D. C. 20005

(202) 393-3700

OFFICERS

The officers of The Lincoln Commission are: Chairman, (3) Vice Chairmen, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, and Chaplain. A copy of the Directory of Officers, Committee Chairmen, and Members of the Commission is available at the above address.

The officers and chairmen of the standing committees comprise a Steering Committee responsible for developing and recommending policy guidance to implement the Commission's statement of ORIGIN — PURPOSE — IMPLEMENTATION — FUNDING; and for conducting the ongoing work between the stated (quarterly) meetings of the Commission.

STANDING COMMITTEES

The committees study their respective areas of concern and develop recommendations for proposed action by the Commission. Generally, the committee making the recommendation is responsible for implementing the proposed action as approved by the Commission unless, because of the nature or timing, the implementation is assigned to one of the officers or to a select committee. Ad hoc task forces or sub-committees are set up as needed, and usually operate under a standing committee.

The chairmen and vice-chairmen of all standing committees are members of the Commission. However, a person does not need to be a Commission member to serve on one of the committees or task forces. Anyone interested in the work of the Commission who would like to volunteer for service on one of the committees, or who would like to recommend some other interested person for such service, is invited to contact the committee chairman or one of the officers of the Commission for further information.

PROGRAMS COMMITTEE — Responsible for planning and recommending ways and means to establish, support, sponsor, endorse, or participate in programs and events of special nature relating to Lincoln — usually on a continuing basis — such as anniversary observances, a Lincoln Lectureship, and a Lincoln Chair at a University; and for implementing such programs and events as approved by the Commission.

PROJECTS AND TOURS COMMITTEE — Responsible for planning, recommending, and implementing special tasks or projects — usually non-repetitive and of short duration — such as but not limited to obtaining, restoring, or renovating historical objects relating to Lincoln and the NYA; and for planning and conducting the guided tours of the NYA Church.

RESEARCH COMMITTEE — Responsibilities include (1) serving as a resource committee to the Commission and its various committees, (2) conducting, reviewing, reporting, sponsoring, and encouraging research projects to help clarify and inform the public on President Lincoln's spiritual insights and values and his relationship with the NYA Church, (3) assisting the Librarian at NYA to provide a current bibliography of Lincoln books and to augment the NYA collection of books and other research materials about Lincoln, and (4) keeping a current inventory of all Lincoln memorabilia at NYA.

INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY COMMITTEE — Responsible for planning and recommending ways and means to inform the public on the work of The Lincoln Commission — through all appropriate media — including preparation of news releases, articles, brochures, pamphlets, and other publications; and for implementing such plans as approved by the Commission.

FINANCE COMMITTEE — Responsible for planning and recommending ways and means to finance the work of The Lincoln Commission from voluntary sources outside the annual budget of the NYA Church; and for implementing such plans as approved by the Commission. The Finance Committee oversees all financial transactions of The Lincoln Commission.

GUIDELINES AND DUTIES

Robert's Parliamentary Rules of Order shall govern the operation of The Lincoln Commission in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with the Commission's statement of ORIGIN — PURPOSE — IMPLEMENTATION — FUNDING. Duties of officers and committee chairmen include the usual duties as prescribed in Robert's Rules of Order for officers and standing committees.

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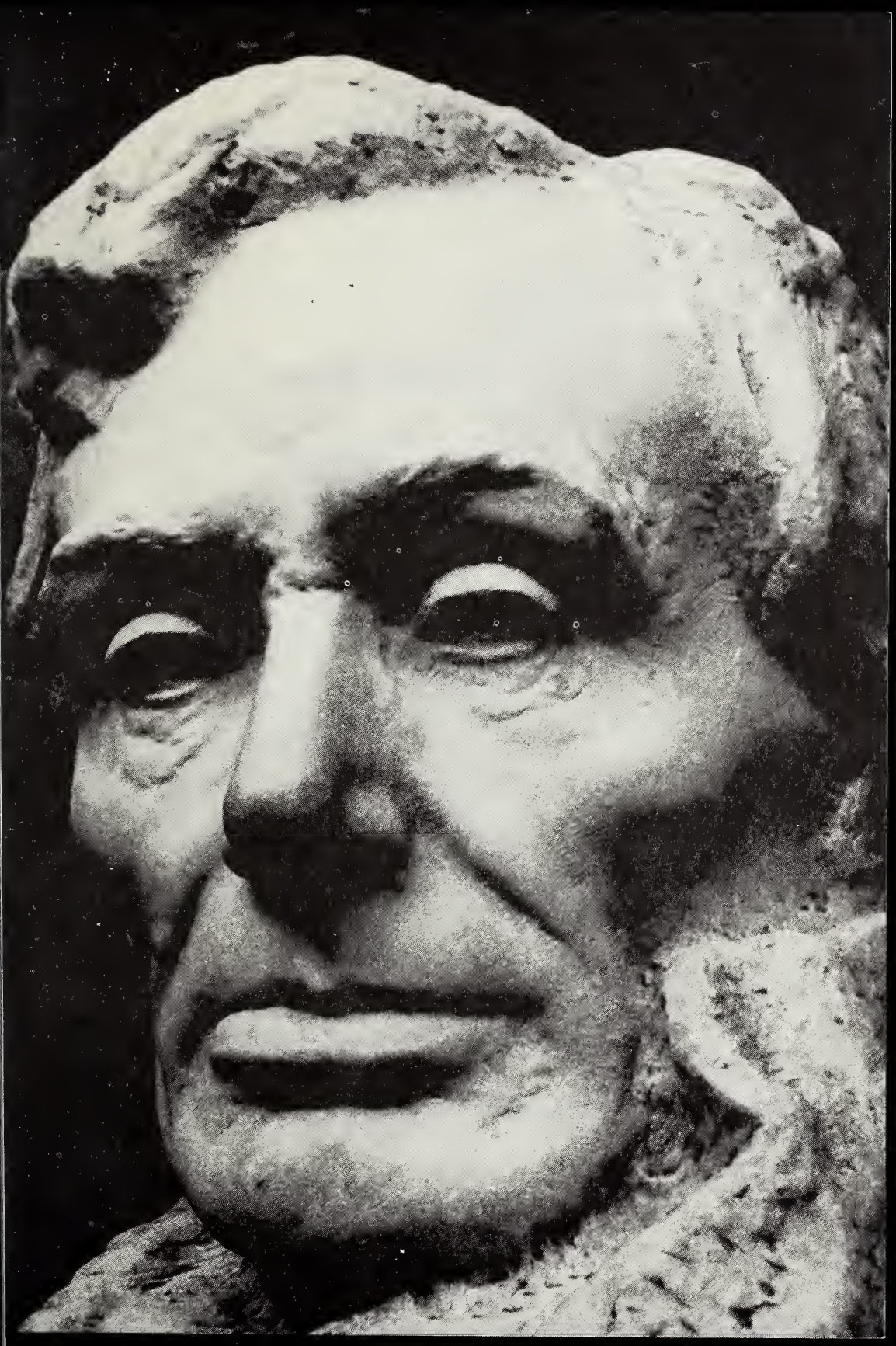

Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag

★

I pledge allegiance
to the flag
of the United States
of America
and to the Republic
for which it stands,
one Nation *under God,*
indivisible, with liberty
and justice for all.

BICENTENNIAL LINCOLN DAY OBSERVANCE

Thursday, February 12, 1976 7:15 O'Clock
The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church
Washington, D.C.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Presiding Chairman —*Dr. George M. Docherty*

Prelude:..... Marine Band Chamber Orchestra
1st Lt. John R. Bourgeois, Conductor

* The Lincoln Chimes

* Invocation..... Dr. Jack E. McClendon

Tribute to the Flag: "I Am Old Glory"..... Percy Webb
Dr. G. Hall Todd

* Presentation of Colors..... United States Marine Corps Color Guard

* National Anthem

* Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag ..... led by V. Russell Rice, Jr.
(Audience) Eagle Scout, Troup 1507

Old American Songs: "Simple Gifts" ..... Aaron Copland
"Prairie Night"
"Long Time Ago"
Michael Ryan, Baritone
Marine Band Chamber Orchestra

Lincoln's Gettysburg Address ..... Dr. G. Hall Todd

Acknowledgments..... Dr. George M. Docherty

† Offertory Anthem: "Prayer of St. Gregory"..... Alan Hovhaness
Carlton Rowe, Trumpet
Marine Band Chamber Orchestra

Lincoln and the Bicentennial ..... The Honorable John W. Warner

The Battle Hymn of the Republic ..... Steffe-Wilhousky
The New York Avenue Choir
Stephen H. Prussing, Director
Wesley Parrott, Organist

* Benediction ..... Dr. A. Knighton Stanley

* God Bless Amercia ..... Irving Berlin
(Audience, Choir and Band)

* Retiring the Colors ..... United States Marine Corps Color Guard

* Postlude ..... Marine Band Chamber Orchestra

* The audience standing.
† During this number by the Band, a free-will offering will be taken to help defray expenses for this program.

PARTICIPANTS

THE HONORABLE JOHN W. WARNER—Administrator of the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration. Former Under Secretary of the Navy and Secretary of the Navy. Served as an enlisted man in the Navy in World War II and as an officer in the Marine Corps in Korea. Civil engineer, lawyer, and diplomat with wide experience in corporate and banking law, in international affairs involving law of the sea, and in negotiations and decision-making processes that have shaped our nation. Extensive experience as a trial lawyer, gained when he was an Assistant U.S. Attorney. As roving Ambassador for the Bicentennial he has already logged a quarter of a million miles in travel to 35 states, participating in events as diverse as the Nation itself. Native of Washington D.C. Enjoys riding horses in the Virginia Countryside.

DR. G. HALL TODD—Chaplain-in-Chief of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Minister of Arch Street Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Pa. since 1944. Former President of the Presbyterian Historical Society, and formerly a director of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania. For twenty years, lecturer in Homiletics in Reformed Episcopal Theological Seminary in Philadelphia. National Chaplain of the Society of the War of 1812, and Chaplain of Philadelphia - Continental Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution. Author of several books of sermons and also of *The Torch and The Flag,* a history of the American Sunday School Union. Native of Pennsylvania. Ordained by the Presbytery of Erie, Pa. 1938.

DR. A. KNIGHTON STANLEY—Director of the District of Columbia Office of Bicentennial Programs, appointed by Major Walter E. Washington. On leave of absence as Minister of the People's Congregational Church in Washington, D.C. Visiting lecturer at Howard University since 1971, teaching a course in church leadership and administration with emphasis on community organization. Co-founder of Peoples Neighborhood House, and of the Blot Out Lethal Drugs (BOLD) Program. Vice Chairman of the D.C. Human Rights Commission. Active in the Washington Council of Churches, in the D.C. Urban Coalition, and in the United Givers Fund. Before coming to Washington, active in church leadership administration and community organization work in Detroit, Michigan and in Greensboro, North Carolina.

DR. JACK E. McCLENDON—Chaplain of The Lincoln Commission; Associate Minister, The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church since 1957; Moderator of the National Capitol Union Presbytery for 1976; born and raised in Lafayette, Alabama; received his AB degree from Mercer University; advance degrees include the BD and STM from Union Theological Seminary in New York and the PhD from Glasgow University in Glasgow, Scotland; served as a Trustee of the former Washington City Presbytery, chairman of the Continuing Education Committee, and a member of the Vocations and Missions committees; for several years he has been a reader of specialized exams administered as part of the Presbyterian Standard Examinations. Chairman of the Bicentennial Committee of the Downtown Cluster of Congregations.

DR. GEORGE M. DOCHERTY—Minister, The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church since 1950. Moderator, Washington City Presbytery, 1962. Candidate for Moderator of 181st General Assembly, 1969. Served pastorates in Scotland, 1939 - 1950. Chaplain with Church of Scotland, 1943. A Lincoln Day sermon entitled: "One Nation under God" preached in 1954 at NYA by Dr. Docherty in the presence of President and Mrs. Eisenhower led to amendment of the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag to include the words "under God." Author, writer, retreat leader, and speaker. Broadcasts a religious talk on Sunday evenings over WMAL Radio (63 AM) (ABC). Conducts early morning devotional program "Today in your Life" over WTTG - TV, Channel 5. "Protestant Hour" preacher, 1959, in the series "A Faith to Believe."

THE NEW YORK AVENUE CHOIR—The well known New York Avenue Choir, under the able and enthusiastic direction of Mr. Stephen H. Prussing, has advanced the cause of sacred music through the presentation of many musical masterpieces, both classic and contemporary. Many of the varied presentations have been recorded and enjoyed overseas.

THE UNITED STATES MARINE BAND CHAMBER ORCHESTRA—The Chamber Orchestra of the United States Marine Band is comprised of approximately twenty-five musicians. The primary function of this musical element of the Marine Band is to provide musical support for social functions held in the White House. The flexible repertoire of this group places it in high demand to appear before numerous formal occasions held in conjunction with other government agencies. The Chamber Orchestra is both a vital and integral part of the United States Marine Band.

THE U.S. MARINE CORPS COLOR GUARD holds a unique position, for, in addition to the National Colors borne by the Color Sergeant of the Marine Corps, it carries the battle colors of forty-seven streamers and silver banners, decorated with stars, palms and oakleaf clusters, representing more than 390 awards and campaigns Marines have participated in while spanning the entire globe. It is the privilege of the Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., the oldest post of the Corps, to be entrusted with the custody of these colors.

BOY SCOUTS—This is the 66th anniversary of the Boy Scouts of America. We are honored to have Scouts and Scouters of the National Capital Area Council, B.S.A. participate in this 1976 Lincoln Day Observance and lead the audience in the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. Today's boypower is tomorrow's manpower.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND THE NEW YORK AVENUE CHURCH

President Abraham Lincoln and the Lincoln family worshipped at NYA from 1860 to 1865 in the same pew now located in the new sanctuary. It is in the same relative position as it was in the church during the Civil War years. President Lincoln was observed always to arise for prayer.

Dr. Phineas D. Gurley, minister of NYA, 1859 to 1868, was a close friend and frequent advisor to President Lincoln.

Dr. Gurley was called to the bedside of the dying President on the night of April 14, 1865, by the attending Surgeon, Charles A. Leale, M.D. The funeral address was delivered by Dr. Gurley in the East Room of the White House and he rode the funeral train to Springfield, Ill., where he participated in the ceremonies at the tomb.

Tad and Willie Lincoln attended NYA Sunday School and prior to his death Willie designated his "savings" to mission work of the NYA Sunday School.

The Lincoln Memorial Tower and Belfry containing chimes and a four-sided clock were the gift of the Robert Todd Lincoln family, and were dedicated in 1929 and reconstructed in 1951 as part of the new church.

The three large bells within the belfry which chime the quarter-hourly Westminster changes and the massive clock mechanism are the gift of Mrs. Mary Lincoln Isham, grand-daughter of Abraham Lincoln. The largest bell weighs 1½ tons and is inscribed *"To the Glory of God and the Memory of Abraham Lincoln who when President worshipped in this church."* New York Avenue Church begins each Sunday Service with the ringing of these Lincoln Chimes.

The Lincoln Chapel commemorates President Lincoln's regular habit of attending the Wednesday night prayer services and is presently used for weddings, baptisms, and mid-week prayer service.

The Lincoln Room or Parlor contains one of NYA's finest historical treasures, the Emancipation Document, as well as furnishings of the Lincoln period. The Parlor is frequently used for social purposes, wedding receptions, and small group meetings.

The "Emancipation Document" has its own interesting history. Displayed in the Lincoln Parlor, it is vacuum sealed in a bronze case. The three-page manuscript was written in longhand by the President in the form of a bill to Congress, suggesting a basis for freeing the slaves. This document eventually culminated in the Emancipation Proclamation of 1863. The "Emancipation Document" was given to NYA in 1950 by Mr. Barney Balaban, President of Paramount Pictures Corporation at the suggestion of Rabbi Norman Gerstenfeld of the Washington Hebrew Congregation, a Lincoln scholar and friend of NYA, and a personal friend of Dr. Peter Marshall, minister of NYA, 1937 to 1949. The document was unveiled and dedicated in 1953, by Dr. George M. Docherty, minister of NYA, 1950-present, in the presence of President and Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

The Lincoln Window shows Abraham Lincoln standing, as was his custom, during pastoral prayer at the New York Avenue Church. His pew is oriented in the same direction, toward the pulpit, as it was in the older church. The theme of the window centers upon the trials of our Civil War President, his humble and soul-searing search for guidance of Divine Providence, and his own forthright devotion to the cause of uniting a war-torn Nation. Lincoln's counsels and discussions with Dr. Phineas D. Gurley, then pastor of the church, are pictured at the lower left, while at the top center the warring factions of our Nation are reunited under the Federal emblem and eagle. The quotation from Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address denotes the essence of Lincoln's deep commitment in service to his fellowman and to God. The Lincoln Window was dedicated at the 1970 Lincoln Day Observance. It was given by Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Ruckmick, long-time members of NYA, in memory of their parents.

ONE NATION UNDER GOD—Abraham Lincoln's fervent resolve to preserve the Union is reaffirmed in the citizen's Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States. That the destiny of the Nation was somehow guided by Divine Power was increasingly declared in Lincoln's personal and public utterances as the ordeal of a Civil War displayed the ultimate issues. The phrase "under God" as an essential part of the Pledge of Allegiance was added through the stimulus of a Lincoln Day sermon preached February 7, 1954 at The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church by a Minister who is a naturalized citizen, Dr. George M. Docherty, pastor of "The Lincoln Church" since 1950. In attendance that day were President and Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower, and the sermon "One Nation Under God" sparked the move that resulted in adding the words "under God" in the Pledge of Allegiance by Act of Congress, June 14, 1954. So, by an official Act the espoused commitments of President Lincoln became part of our National Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. There is now a stained glass window in the NYA Church depicting the concept "One Nation Under God". The window was given in 1974 in memory of John M. (Jack) Kearney (1920-1970), a former Marine and Beloved Husband and Dad.

****

TOURS

Visitors who wish to go in groups to see the Lincoln Chapel and Lincoln Parlor on the lower floor and the Lincoln Pew, The Lincoln Window, and the One Nation Under God Window in the sanctuary will assemble, at the close of the program, near the front sanctuary exit on the New York Avenue side. Guides will escort you and answer questions.

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Cover picture by Herb Ruckmick — Gutzon Borglum marble in U.S. Capitol Rotunda.

RECEPTION

You are cordially invited to the reception tonight at 9:00 P.M. in the Radcliffe Room, on the floor below, honoring the program participants and guests. On display in the Radcliffe Room are items of Lincoln interest as well as items of historical significance in the life of the NYA Church and Choir. Refreshments will be served.

COMMITTEE FOR BICENTENNIAL LINCOLN DAY OBSERVANCE—1976

Under the overall guidance and sponsorship of The Lincoln Commission, representatives designated from the NYA Church Organizations and Boards plus individuals selected from inside and outside the congregation have worked diligently on the many and varied aspects of planning and arranging and conducting this ecumenical, community-wide Lincoln Day Observance for 1976. To all of you — more than fifty people, whose names are not listed here because of lack of space — go our grateful and deep appreciation.

THE LINCOLN COMMISSION

The Lincoln Commission of the NYA Presbyterian Church, authorized by the NYA Session April 27, 1971, provides leadership and coordination for activities commemorative of Abraham Lincoln. President Lincoln's birthday has been observed as a special occasion at the NYA Church for more than fifty years. The custom was begun during the ministry of Dr. Wallace Radcliffe (1895-1922). Lincoln Commission members (25) serve without remuneration for three year terms. They are a representative cross-section of people interested in Lincoln, inside and outside the NYA congregation, from various professions and vocations.

The work of The Lincoln Commission is financed from voluntary sources outside the annual church budget. All individuals and organizations interested in Lincoln are invited to help underwrite the work of the Commission. Contributions are tax deductible. Copies of the Commission's statement on "ORIGIN—PURPOSE—IMPLEMENTATION—FUNDING" and statement of duties of its officers and standing committees are available in the church office and at the book table in the Radcliffe Room.

SPECIAL BICENTENNIAL PROJECT

In 1976, The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church plans to dedicate a floodlighting system for its Lincoln clock tower. The date of dedication will be announced later.

The Lincoln tower houses a four-sided clock and Westminster Chimes given to the Church in 1928 by the Robert Todd Lincoln family and Mrs. Mary Lincoln Isham in memory of our Civil War President.

The illumination of the Lincoln tower is being funded by private subscriptions through The Lincoln Commission. The total cost of approximately $30,000 includes the design and installation as well as the maintenance and operation over the estimated 70-year life of the system. Design and installation costs of about $15,000 must be subscribed before the contract for installation can be awarded.

Individuals and organizations interested in helping underwrite the project are invited to send their inquiries, tax-deductible contributions and pledges to The NYAP Church, Attention: The Lincoln Commission, 1313 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005, (202) 393-3700.

The Lincoln Commission

THE NEW YORK AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
1313 NEW YORK AVENUE, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20005
(202) 393-3700

ORIGIN — PURPOSE — IMPLEMENTATION — FUNDING

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Cdr. Herbert C. Ruckmick ..... Projects; Tours
Hon. Fred Schwengel ..... Information and Publicity; Finance

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ORIGIN — PURPOSE — IMPLEMENTATION — FUNDING

ORIGIN

The Lincoln Commission of The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church was authorized by the NYA Session April 27, 1971, during the ministry of Dr. George M. Docherty (1950-1976), in order to provide continuing leadership and coordination for NYA activities commemorative of Abraham Lincoln. For more than fifty years before 1971 the custom of marking President Lincoln's birthday as a special occasion in the life of the NYA Church and community was conducted by ad hoc committees. The custom was begun during the ministry of Dr. Wallace Radcliffe (1895-1922).

Commission appointees are selected by the Senior Minister, with the aid of a nominating committee, appointments being for three-year terms with one-third expiring each year. Commission members (25), who serve without remuneration, are a representative cross-section of people interested in Lincoln. They include people, inside and outside the NYA congregation, from various professions and vocations, e.g., business, clergy, education, homemaking, government, industry, law, military, news media, science and medicine. The first meeting of the Commission was held July 29, 1971. Stated meetings are held quarterly.

PURPOSE

Over a period of years during which his life was scarred by deep tragedies, and the very existence of our nation was threatened, President Abraham Lincoln regularly attended The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, seeking spiritual support and divine guidance. Through the resources of the church he received insight in dealing with his personal problems and with the strife within the nation, as well as with the causes of the conflict that imperiled our national life.

The relationship of President Lincoln with The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church and its Minister, Dr. Phineas D. Gurley, during those trying years of his presidency is a historic fact and a significant example of one form of the ministry of the church. The purpose of this Commission is to celebrate that relationship through cultural, educational, and spiritually uplifting programs and activities, and to foster this and like forms of the ministry of the church.

IMPLEMENTATION

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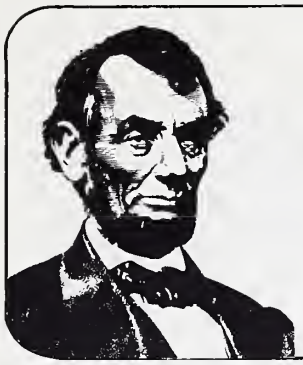
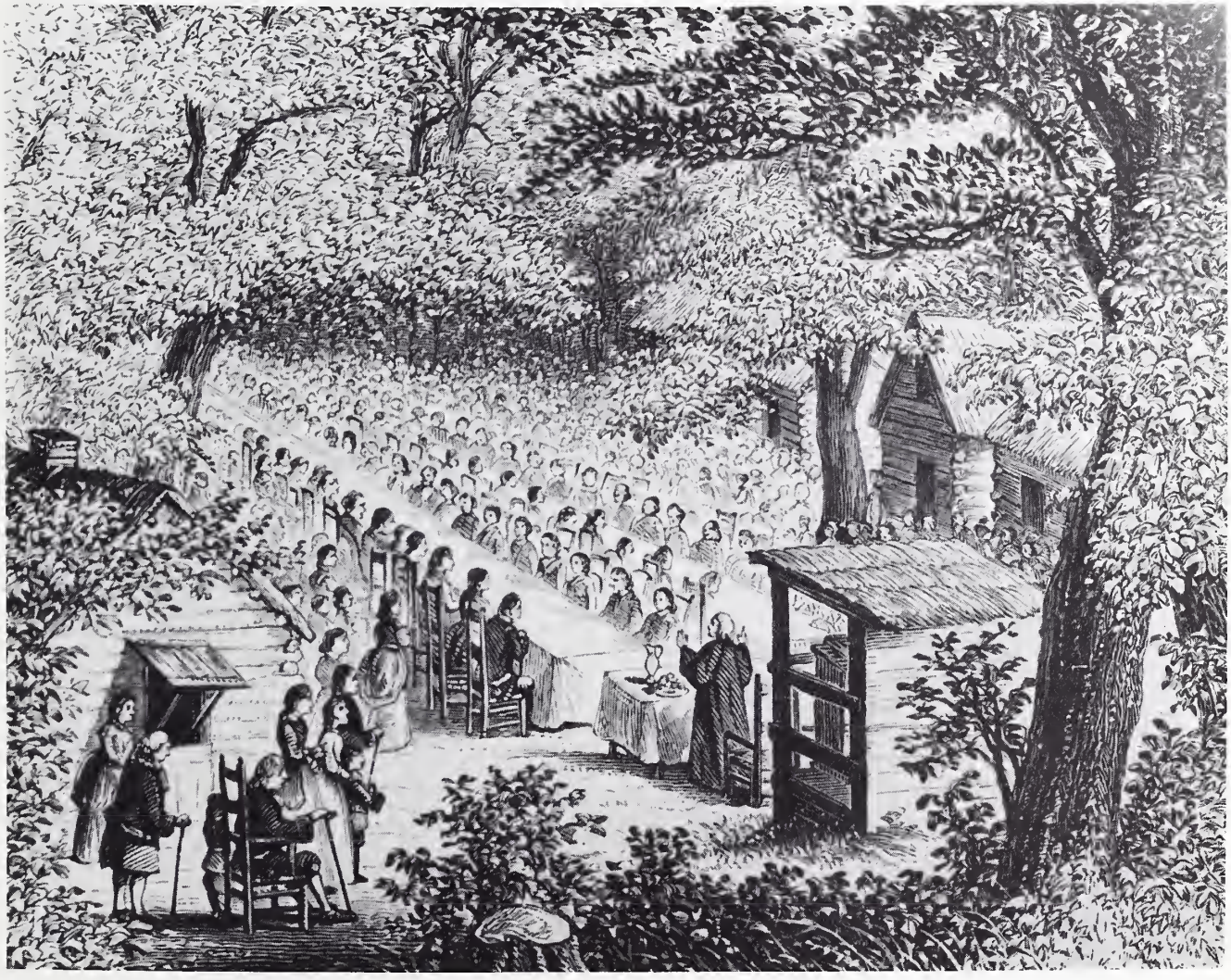


Lincoln Lore

March, 1976 Bulletin of The Lincoln National Life Foundation...Mark E. Neely, Jr., Editor. Published each month by The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana 46801. Number 1657

Lincoln and "Civil Religion"

Abraham Lincoln's religion was once a subject of burning controversy among most Lincoln students. Richard N. Current gave the subject its last notable consideration by an academic historian in 1958 (in his chapter entitled "The Instrument of God" in *The Lincoln Nobody Knows*). Since then, churchmen, theologians, and professional students of religion have claimed the field that historians have abandoned. Far and away the most capable work produced since 1958 is William J. Wolf's *The Almost Chosen People: A Study of the Religion of Abraham Lincoln,* published in 1959 and reissued as *The Religion of Abraham Lincoln* in 1963 and as *Lincoln's Religion* in 1970. Wolf, a professor at the Episcopal Theological School, wrote a balanced account that deserves its popularity. Since then, however, the studies of Lincoln's



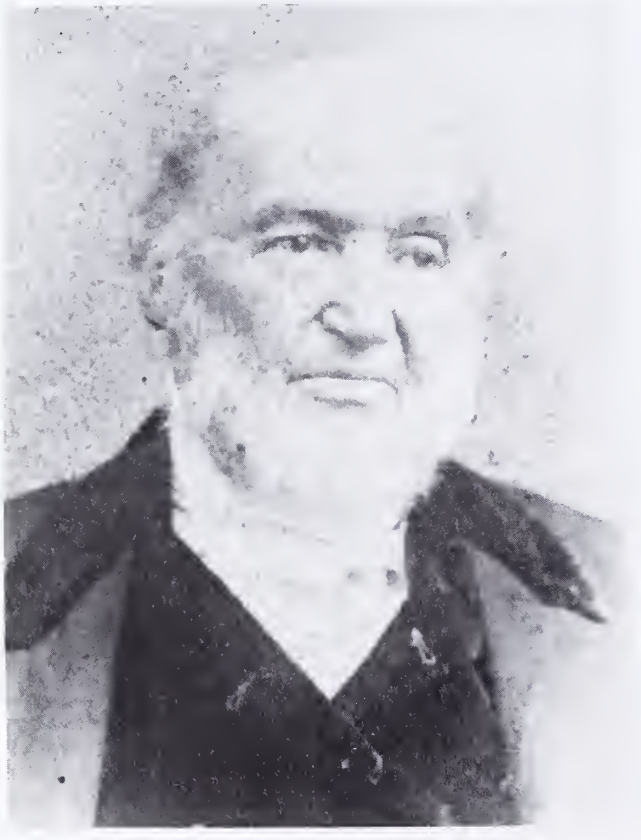
From the Lincoln National Life Foundation

FIGURE 1. "A Communion Gathering in the Olden Time" is an illustration from *Presbyterian Reunion: A Memorial Volume, 1837-1871* (New York: De Witt C. Lent, 1870). It is suggestive of the norm of American religious experience in Abraham Lincoln's day. Even the restrained Presbyterians held religious services out of doors, away from an institutional church. And one can see that the single minister seems almost inadequate for the masses present.

religion have become increasingly didactic, championing Lincoln as "the chief theologian of civil religion" that America reputedly needs now. Elton Trueblood's *Abraham Lincoln: Theologian of American Anguish*, published in 1973, is the most widely noted of these recent attempts to find in Lincoln a model for a twentieth-century theology.

A word about this twentieth-century theology, "civil religion," is in order. It is a loose liberal theology which says that the nation in its history must be informed by some spiritual role. As a liberal theology, it conceives of spirituality as embodied in part in social morality. As Herbert Richardson says in "Civil Religion in Theological Perspective" (in Russell E. Richey and Donald G. Jones, eds., *American Civil Religion* [New York: Harper and Row, 1974]), "The concept 'civil religion' unites two terms: the civil order and the religious order." It is broadly ecumenical and therefore rather uninstitutional, unchurchly, and anti-creedal. It is historically oriented and conceives of revelation as a gradual historical development. A recent critic of civil religion (and of Abraham Lincoln as theologian or prophet of the religion), Melvin B. Endy, Jr., of the Religion Department at Hamilton College, terms it "simply . . . the mythic belief that the United States is a latter-day chosen nation that has been brought into existence and providentially guided as a fundamentally new social order to serve uniquely as a 'city on a hill' for the rest of mankind."

Abraham Lincoln is an important prophet in this scheme for several reasons, not the least of which is that he never too closely identified this nation's purposes at any one time with God's will. Champions of civil religion fear just what its critics harp on as its dangerous weakness: it might lead to an intolerant belief that this nation state can do no wrong. The Civil War President's famed expression of concern "that *I* and *this nation* should be on the Lord's *side*" in response to a clergyman's question whether "the Lord was on our side" becomes a crucial episode for the advocates of civil religion. (In truth, this quotation is known to us only through the second-hand recollections of painter Francis Bicknell Carpenter, *Six Months in the White House* [New York: Hurd and Houghton, 1866], page 282.) Another major document, of course, is the Second Inaugural Address with its forgiving pledge of "malice towards none; . . . charity for all." Thus Lincoln strived to make the war a moral crusade against the social evil of slavery without ever assuming that God's purpose was so clear that the opposition had to be seen strictly as malevolent forces of Satan's darkness. "His patriotism," says Trueblood, "was of such magnitude that it cannot easily be exaggerated, but it was never idolatrous, and it was saved from idolatry by the overwhelming sense of the sovereignty of God" (page 118).



Courtesy Illinois State Historical Library

FIGURE 2. Dr. James Smith was the minister of the First Presbyterian Church in Springfield from 1849 to 1856. President Lincoln remembered the family's consoler and appointed him Consul to Dundee, Scotland.

Once Lincoln's Christian statesmanship is so interpreted, it is easy to fit the rest of his life into a scheme which nicely fits the demands of civil religion. His own personal faith developed historically and slowly through periods of anguished doubt and uncertainty about the divine will. "One of the important features of Lincoln's theology" as Trueblood describes it, was "that it was a *development*." Lincoln's "spiritual pilgrimage" led from "theological positions of his early manhood" to mature ones which had "little in common" with the earlier ones. In fact, he probably went through a stage in which he was the village skeptic:

> In his effort to reach a rational theology, Lincoln as a young man had very little real help. There was no church at New Salem, and few of his neighbors cared greatly about ideas. Though the deep sense of reverence which had developed in the Indiana forest seems never to have left the young man, he began to speculate in ways which made some people think of him as verging on infidelity. Certainly he was influenced for a time by the amateur philosophizing of his pioneer neighbors, as he revolted against the ignorant preaching which he heard from time to time. As a young boy in Indiana, he had enjoyed mimicking the hell-fire and brimstone preachers of the raw frontier.

Lincoln argued, for a time, a belief in what he called the "Doctrine of Necessity," what we would call determinism today.

In 1841, Lincoln and Mary Todd temporarily broke off their engagement to be married. Lincoln was thrown into such a slough of despond that he neglected his duties as a legislator and went to visit his old friend Joshua Speed in Kentucky. Speed's mother-in-law gave Lincoln a new Bible, and Lincoln said of it in a letter, ". . . I intend to read it regularly when I return home. I doubt not that it is really, as she says, the best cure for the 'Blues' could one but take it according to the truth." Twenty years later in the White House, Lincoln still remembered the gift of the Bible. Most historians mark this date, 1841, as a time when Lincoln began to have a renewed awareness of the Revealed Word.

The next step in his spiritual pilgrimage was a new awareness of the Word as it came from preachers. In 1850, Lincoln's three-year-old son Edward Baker died after a fifty-two day illness. Mary Lincoln was so shaken that she joined Springfield's First Presbyterian Church, the pastor of which, Dr. James Smith, consoled her and preached the sermon at her son's funeral. Her husband did not join, but he began to attend services more regularly, as is evidenced by his renting a pew in Dr. Smith's church.

The years of the Civil War were the last big step in Lincoln's pilgrimage. It was a time so suffused with a sense of crisis and great moral questions that it is difficult to focus on specific events in the way one can in Lincoln's earlier life. Nevertheless, one date does seem to stand out in all accounts, February 20, 1862. On that day, Lincoln's eleven-year-old son William Wallace died. Mrs. Lincoln, who had herself been severely shaken by the domestic tragedy, recalled later, in re-

From the Lincoln National Life Foundation

FIGURE 3. The First Presbyterian Church of Springfield, Illinois, had as a full-fledged member Mary Todd Lincoln. Abraham Lincoln rented a pew there and heard some of Dr. Smith's sermons.

gard to Lincoln's religion, "He first seemed to think about the subject when our boy Willie died, and then more than ever about the time he went to Gettysburg." (Mrs. Lincoln admitted, incidentally, that her husband was "never a technical Christian.") Mary Todd Lincoln could not herself completely sort out the discrete events of that blurred period of daily crises, and she seems to have linked his religious development somewhat with the Gettysburg Address. But she did recall that there was an abrupt change (it was the "first" time he thought about it) after Willie's death.

Thus Lincoln's religion, never orthodox but increasingly profound, developed fully in time, the civil religionists tell us, to inform the most important actions of his Christian statesmanship, especially, of course, the Emancipation Proclamation, decided on as a policy by Lincoln in the summer of 1862.

Religious writers are now much too sophisticated to fall for the myriad of unreliable stories of secret promises made to clergymen days before his death that Lincoln was to convert and become a full-fledged member of some church or other. They listen to what the historians tell them were the facts of Lincoln's religious life and attempt merely to interpret them in their own way. They seem in a great haste, though, to master the facts and move on to the important didactic work at hand. Unfortunately, the Lincoln story deserves a more leisurely examination, the sort of examination which does not wrench the man from his historical context but carefully measures him against the events and culture of his own times.

In his haste to fit Lincoln into his theological scheme, Trueblood has failed to fit Lincoln into the historic surroundings of Lincoln's own life. There was a sort of American civil religion that was being championed in Lincoln's own time, and he was notably impervious to its appeal. In fact, there was an attempt to found a specifically religious party in American politics in the 1850's, the American or Know Nothing party. Informed by an impatient reforming zeal to take a stand on issues which the established Whig and Democratic parties avoided, the Americans waged campaigns to lengthen the period of naturalization for immigrants to twenty-one years (the same time it took a native-born American to gain the franchise), to exclude foreign-born citizens from holding public office, and, above all else, to keep the Catholic Church from receiving public money for parochial schools. The public schools of Lincoln's day required Bible reading and supplied the Bible used by Protestants for the purpose. Catholics used a different Bible and reasoned that their tax dollars ought not to go to the purpose of changing their sons and daughters into Protestants. The issue stirred hatred and political excitement as only public school issues can in American political history.

Although Know Nothingism did not measure up to the standards of today's ecumenism, it was at least a nonsectarian movement. It required cooperation among all the differing Protestant sects to the end of halting what was viewed as the Roman menace to American civil liberties. The chief complaint against the Roman Catholic Church was that it did not believe in separation of church and state nor in freedom of thought and expression, two fundamental aspects of American political identity. Complaints about specific religious interpretations of, say, the Eucharist did not find their way into the political literature.

That Lincoln was never tempted by the Know Nothings is common knowledge. That the temptation must have been very great is not so commonly acknowledged. Lincoln told Owen Lovejoy on August 11, 1855, that the Know Nothings in Springfield "are mostly my old political and personal friends; and I have hoped their organization would die out without the painful necessity of my taking an open stand against them." The Know Nothing enthusiasm even infected Lincoln's own home. In 1856, he cast his fortunes with the Republicans and John Charles Frémont. The Americans and Whig remnants also had a candidate in the field, Millard Fillmore, and, had there been female suffrage in that day, Mrs. Lincoln would have voted for a different candidate from her husband. Writing to her sister Emilie Todd Helm on November 23, 1856, Mrs. Lincoln discussed the recent election:

> Your Husband, I believe, like some of the rest of ours, has a great taste for politics & has taken much interest, in the late contest, which has resulted very much as I expected, not hoped—
>
> Altho' Mr L- is, or was a *Fremont* man, you must not include him with so many of those, who belong to *that party,* an *Abolitionist.* . . . My weak woman's heart was too Southern in feeling, to sympathise with any but Fillmore, I have always been a great admirer of his, he made so good a President & is so just a man & feels the *necessity* of keeping foreigners, within bounds. If some of you Kentuckians, had to deal with the "wild Irish," as we housekeepers are sometimes called upon to do, the south would certainly elect Mr Fillmore next time[.]

Lincoln's religion was exempt from the anti-Catholic animus which was a norm of American Protestantism in that pre-ecumenical era. In fact, Lincoln's religion was for the most part unlike that of most Americans in his day. The other great aspect of antebellum Protestantism was evangelicalism, enthusiastic revivalism. Indeed, the two great forces were closely related. The original impulse for revivalism in the two decades after 1800 had fed, in some part, off the fear of the Catholic menace in the West. And both phenomena were aspects of enthusiastic religion. There was no cool rationalism in the barks, jerks, laughing exercises, singing exercises, anxious benches, prayers of faith, and sermons from the heart which gave this era of American religious history, known as the Second Great Awakening, its distinctive cast. And there was no cool rationalism in the Know Nothing

From the Lincoln National Life Foundation

FIGURE 4. The Reverend Phineas D. Gurley ministered to Lincoln's spiritual needs while he was President. He conducted Willie's funeral service and delivered the funeral address at the White House after Abraham Lincoln's death.

movement, which Michael F. Holt has described as "the politics of impatience." By contrast, Lincoln's religion was notably quiet, private, and rationalistic rather than enthusiastic in tone.

Now doubtless the civil religionists' answer to this would be that I have just pointed out all the reasons that Abraham Lincoln is the superior prophet of American civil religion. They argue that a civil religion is inevitable. Therefore, they would simply say that Lincoln's is the superior version of civil religion, uniting morality and statecraft without uniting specific religious institutions and the state. In fact, Elton Trueblood finds just these traits to be the superior ones in Lincoln's religious example: (1) He never joined a church because no creed was completely satisfactory. (2) His religion needed no ministers and no institutional church; it was a religion that relied on the Bible and private prayer and a careful and humble reading of the Divine Plan as revealed gradually in the workings of the American electorate. There was no embarrassing fundamentalist enthusiasm about Lincoln's dignified calls for national days of fasting and thanksgiving during the Civil War. (Mr. Trueblood, incidentally, is a Quaker, and his own religion has never required preachers or an institutional church.)

It is unfair and unhistorical to suggest by this that Lincoln was superior to his benighted age and that his more restrained religious experience looked forward to a better day when passionate emotionalism would wither and religion would be more dignified, more sophisticated, and less the result of crude mechanical contrivances like the anxious bench. Actually, the norm of religious experience in Lincoln's own day was increasingly anti-creedal (in that it stressed the role of the heart in conversion over the role of any intellectual assent to systematic doctrine enunciated in theological sermons). It was also anti-churchly. Revivals took places in camps and fields and tents, not within the confines of an institutional church presided over by an established minister. Lincoln's religion thus resembled the religion of his day in *unessential* matters; it was different in the essential one, the personal form of expressing religious passion. Many Americans did it by falling on the ground or at least by professing a changed heart. Lincoln expressed it in musings on the mysterious workings of the Divine Will and apparently by increasing private reading of the Bible and increased attention to religious teaching by ministers.

The civil religionists were so happy to find in Lincoln's spiritual pilgrimage a gradual development or growth that flowered finally in those war years of terrible passion that they failed to note the most obvious aspect of it: *it was always utterly private and personal.*

All of the major landmarks of Lincoln's religious history were events which had absolutely nothing to do with civil society, the state, the nation, politics, moral reform, or the general public. He found the Bible as a cure for deep personal depression caused by the break up of his romance with Mary Todd. He first rented a pew in a church when he experienced the death of an infant son. He took his first interest in religion large enough for his wife to perceive it when he lost another young son to death in 1862. Mrs. Lincoln said his interest *increased* at the time of the Gettysburg Address, but she said it was triggered by Willie's death. It seems wrongheaded to try to found a *civil* religion on a prophet who was utterly *private* in his own religious experience. The civil religionists use Lincoln's example to inspire a form of religion which did not move Abraham Lincoln himself.

From the Lincoln National Life Foundation

FIGURE 5. The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church was Phineas Gurley's pulpit. The church now contains chimes and bells that were gifts of Robert Todd Lincoln and Mary Lincoln Isham, son and granddaughter of Abraham Lincoln.

The Lincoln Commission
THE NEW YORK AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
1313 NEW YORK AVENUE, N. W
Washington, D. C. 20005
(202) 393-3700

ANNUAL REPORT - 1980

The Lincoln Commission engages in cultural, educational and spiritually uplifting programs and activities while celebrating President Abraham Lincoln's relationship with NYA as a significant example of one form of the ministry of the church.

Members and friends of NYA celebrated the anniversary of President Lincoln's birthday on February 11, 1980, with an outstanding inspiring program including Dr. Richard Berendzen, President of The American University; Maureen Bunyan, Anchorwoman at Channel 9 WDVM-TV, CBS; the NYA Choir; United States Marine Band Chamber Orchestra; USMC Color Guard; Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts. On February 12, members of The Lincoln Commission participated in the annual wreath-laying ceremony at the Lincoln Memorial.

A highlight of 1980 for many members and friends of The Lincoln Commission was our association with British Actor Roy Dotrice while he was performing at Ford's Theatre the one-man play "Mr. Lincoln" by Herbert Mitgang. Mr. and Mrs. Dotrice visited and worshiped at NYA and he read the Scripture at one worship service.

Another highlight was our meeting with Playwright Steven Lee Carson, who has recently published his play about Robert Todd Lincoln. Mr. Carson spoke about his research and his writings, as well as the extensive preservation work being done on the Robert Todd Lincoln 412-acre estate at Hildene in Manchester, Vermont whose buildings and grounds are now open to the public.

A special Ad Hoc Committee has been developing criteria for conducting in Washington, D. C. law schools a contest for the best essay or research paper on "Lincoln The Lawyer." A matching fund gift has been received to provide a cash award to the law student judged to have written the best paper.

NYA Lincoln Artifacts are being inventoried and evaluated by an Ad Hoc Committee, which will recommend restoration needs and obtain costs, as well as recommend the best use of said artifacts.

Lincoln Commission member Mrs. Joan Chaconas, President of the Surratt Society, was seen on Channel 9 WDVM-TV, CBS, "That's Incredible" this year during a feature on the courthouse at Ft. McNair, where the Lincoln Assassination conspirators were tried.

The Senior Minister, Dr. Arthur R. McKay, was the speaker at the annual dinner of the Lincoln Group of the District of Columbia held in February on Capitol Hill.

(over)

The Lincoln Commission continues to work toward the installation of a floodlighting system for NYA's Lincoln Memorial Tower which houses a four-sided clock and Westminster Chimes given to the Church in 1928 by the Robert Todd Lincoln family.

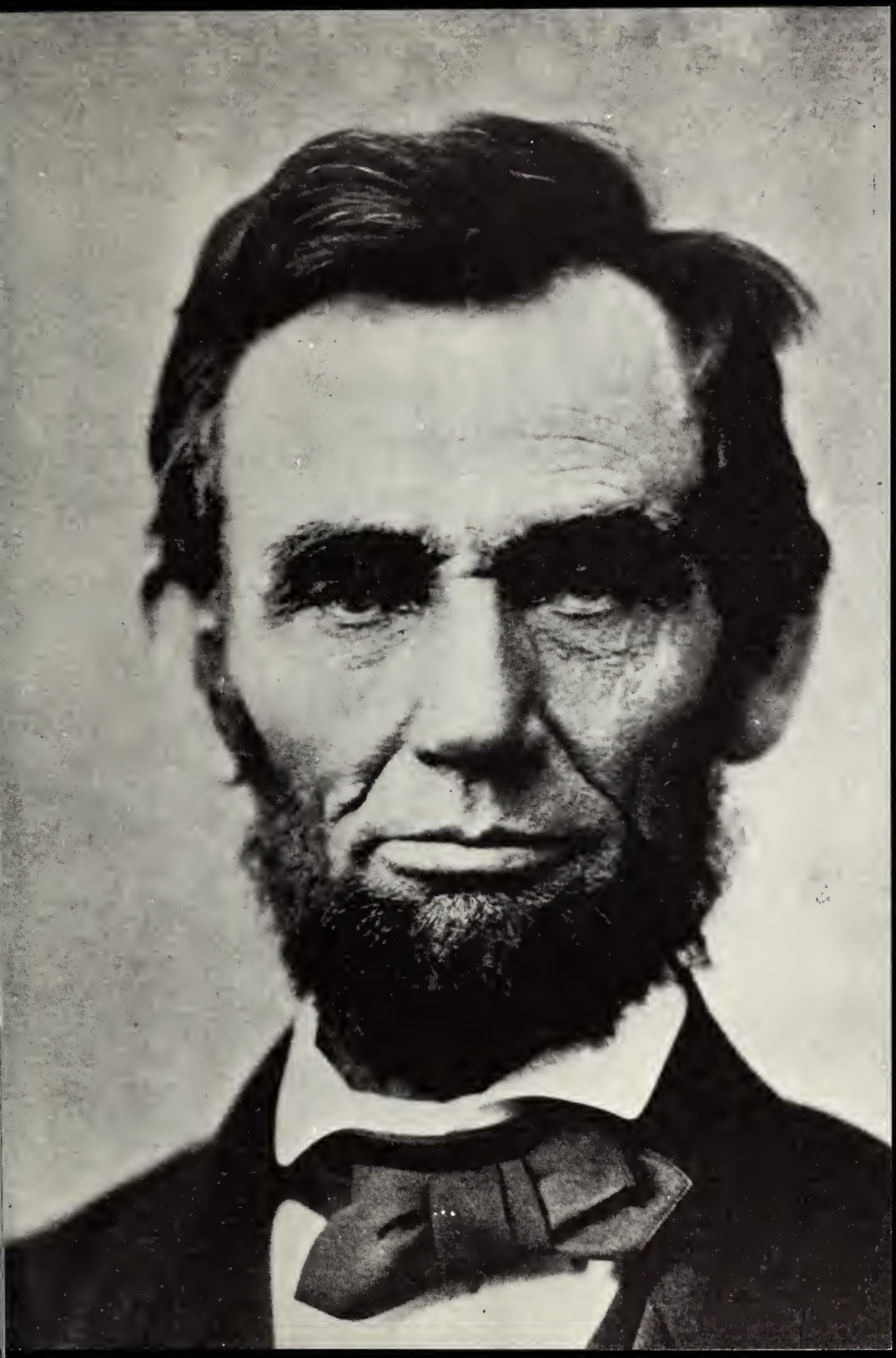
It is envisioned that lighting the tower and the facade on the present edifice will herald this historic church's loving concern in the inner city of the nation's capital, as did the lighted Lincoln Tower and facade on the former edifice during the ministry of Dr. Sizoo and of Dr. Marshall.

The work of the Commission is financed, outside the NYA Church budget, by voluntary contributions from interested friends and organizations. Your participation and generous financial support are warmly invited.

The 1981 Lincoln Day Observance will be held Sunday, February 8, 1981, at 2:00 P.M. in the Sanctuary. The Honorable Paul Findley, Congressman from Lincoln's home district in Illinois since 1961, will be our speaker, and the NYA Choir, the United States Marine Band Chamber Orchestra and the USMC Color Guard will be participating again. Mr. Findley, who is a member of The Lincoln Commission, is author of the book "A. Lincoln - the Crucible of Congress." Autographed copies of the book are on sale at the NYA Book Table.

Walton M. Joiner

Walton M. Joiner
Chairman



Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag

★

I pledge allegiance
to the flag
of the United States
of America
and to the Republic
for which it stands,
one Nation *under God,*
indivisible, with liberty
and justice for all.

* * * * * *

The cover picture is from a photograph made by Alexander Gardner in November 1863, and is reproduced from the Frederick Hill Meserve Collections of Lincoln in the Library of Congress. It is perhaps the best known full-face portrait of Lincoln.

ANNUAL LINCOLN DAY OBSERVANCE

Sunday, February 10, 1980, 2:15 O'Clock
The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church
Washington, D.C.

*****

THE PROGRAM

Presiding Chairman—*Dr. Arthur R. McKay*

Prelude.....United States Marine Band Chamber Orchestra
First Lieutenant Timothy Foley, Conducting

* The Chimes

* Invocation.....Mr. William H. Hymes, Sr.

* Presentation of Colors.....United States Marine Corps Color Guard

* The National Anthem.....Francis Scott Key
MGYSGT Michael Ryan, Soloist

* Tribute to the Flag: "I Am Old Glory".....Percy Webb
Rev. Byron S. Hallstead

* Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag.....Led by Boy Scouts and
(Audience) Girl Scouts

* Retirement of Colors.....United States Marine Corps Color Guard

Blue and Grey Quadrille.....Richard Bales

1. Introduction
2. The Old Union Wagon
3. Confederates' Polka March
4. Stonewall Jackson's Way
5. Kingdom Coming
6. John Brown's Body

United States Marine Band Chamber Orchestra

Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address.....Maureen Bunyan

Acknowledgments.....Dr. Arthur R. McKay

American Frontier Hymns.....Arr. Robert McCutchan
Long Time Ago
I Want A Principle Within

American Shaker Song: Simple Gifts.....Arr. Theron Kirk
The New York Avenue Choir
Dr. Stephen H. Prussing, Director
Carol M. Sikkelee, Organist

LINCOLN: A LEGACY FOR OUR TIME.....Dr. Richard Berendzen

The Battle Hymn of the Republic.....Steffe-Wilhousky
The New York Avenue Choir

* Benediction.....Rev. Rosemary C. Mitchell

* God Bless America.....Irving Berlin
(Audience, Choir, and Orchestra) Arr. Thomas Knox

Postlude.....United States Marine Band Chamber Orchestra

* The audience standing.

PARTICIPANTS

(in order of appearance)

THE UNITED STATES MARINE BAND CHAMBER ORCHESTRA—The Chamber Orchestra of the United States Marine Band is comprised of approximately twenty-five musicians. The primary function of this musical element of the Marine Band is to provide musical support for social functions held in the White House. The flexible repertoire of this group places it in high demand to appear before numerous formal occasions held in conjunction with other government agencies. The Chamber Orchestra is both a vital and integral part of the United States Marine Band, which was created by Act of Congress, July 11, 1798. First Lieutenant Timothy Foley, Conducting and MGYSGT Michael Ryan, Soloist

WILLIAM H. HYMES, SR.—Moderator, National Capital Union Presbytery in 1979. Previously, served as Vice Moderator and member of various committees in the Presbytery. Member of Northeastern Presbyterian Church, Washington, D.C., serving as a Deacon, as a Ruling Elder, and as Clerk of Session. Member, Board of Trustees, Union Theological Seminary in Virginia. Member, Council of Theological Seminaries of the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church, and formerly a Commissioner to the 182nd General Assembly in 1970. Attended Lincoln University in Pennsylvania and Penn State University receiving B.S. degree in 1949. Served in World War II as fighter aircraft pilot. Oceanographic Scientist with U.S. Navy Department 1961-1978, and presently an Analyst in Environmental Policy, Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress.

THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS COLOR GUARD holds a unique position, for, in addition to the National Colors borne by the Color Sergeant of the Marine Corps, it carries the battle colors of forty-seven streamers and silver banners, decorated with stars, palms, and oakleaf clusters, representing more than 390 awards and campaigns Marines have participated in while spanning the entire globe. It is the privilege of the Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., the oldest post of the Corps, to be entrusted with the custody of these colors.

REVEREND BYRON S. HALLSTEAD—Pastor of United Methodist Church, Oakton, VA., and President, Civitan Club of Arlington, VA. During World War II served as a chaplain in the United States Army. After the four chaplains went down on the S.S. Dorchester, Chaplain Hallstead, then on another ship in the same convoy, took over their duties and served as spiritual leader for all faiths and denominations for several months until a Catholic and Jewish Chaplain were assigned. During past 15 years member of Civitan International, a service club organization composed of local citizens devoted to building good citizenship, especially among the youth in high schools and colleges, and working with the handicapped and retarded. Served as chaplain at the local and district levels in Civitan and as chaplain for the Youth Seminars on citizenship at Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge. Leader in civic, religious, and community activites—local and statewide.

BOY SCOUTS—The Boy Scouts of America was established in February 1910 by William D. Boyce, a Chicago newspaper publisher, to train American boys to "be prepared" and to "do a good turn daily" with emphasis on citizenship, career planning, camping, and surviving in the outdoors. Numerous national and international leaders in all walks of life were Boy Scouts in their youth. Today's boypower is tomorrow's manpower.

PARTICIPANTS(cont.)

GIRL SCOUTS—The Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. was founded in March 1912 in Savannah, Georgia, by Juliette Gordon Low to meet the demands and interests of American girls to "be prepared" for life realizing they can do what their brothers can do—as well and sometimes better. Many women of national and international renown were Girl Scouts in their youth.

MAUREEN BUNYAN—Anchorwoman at Channel 9 WDVM-TV, CBS. She is a well-known and respected source of information in Washington's international, national, and local communities. Has traveled widely throughout countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, and in Chile and Japan interviewing key leaders and heads of state, and producing TV news reports on economic, political, and social issues. She has spoken on international issues at the U.S. Army War College, Harvard University, MIT, and The American University. In 1976 was a guest of the U.S. Department of State on a lecture tour of universities and colleges in Chile. Earned B.A. degree in Journalism from University of Wisconsin, Master's degree from Harvard University Graduate School of Education. Advance study at Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism and at the Free University of Berlin, Germany. Native of Aruba, Netherlands Antilles.

DR. ARTHUR R. McKAY—Senior Minister at the historic New York Avenue Presbyterian Church since 1977. Earned college and theological degrees from Albright College, Union Theological Seminary (N.Y.), and the University of Edinburgh, Scotland. His distinguished service has spanned the fields of pastoral ministry, college teaching and seminary administration. President of McCormick Theological Seminary in Chicago, 1957-1970. President and first chief executive officer of the Colgate-Rochester Divinity School/Bexley Hall/Crozer Theological Seminary, an ecumenical cluster of theological schools, 1970-1973. These three schools, together with Saint Bernard's Seminary (Roman Catholic), comprise the Rochester (N.Y.) Center for Theological Studies, of which he was also the President. Active in civic, educational and religious affairs at the national and international levels. Author, speaker, and recipient of numerous awards and honors.

DR. RICHARD BERENDZEN—One of the youngest persons ever to be selected to serve as president of a major university, Dr. Richard Berendzen assumed the presidency of The American University in January 1980. He formerly was professor of physics and University Provost of The American University where he has also served as Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences. He earned his B.S. degree at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and his M.A. and Ph.D. from Harvard University. He has taught at Harvard, Boston University, and The American University. His areas of academic and professional specialization include: academic administration, American higher education, astronomy education, cosmology, history of science, international education, science policy, and the sociology of science. A Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, he has been featured in two NASA films and has been an interview guest, panelist, or program moderator on more than 50 radio and television programs in the United States and abroad. He has authored or coauthored several books and has written more than 100 articles and reviews in scholarly publications. He is well-known in the education community for his advocacy of high academic standards and for his leadership in international education. Recently, The American council on Education and *Change* magazine selected Dr. Berendzen as "one of the top 100 young leaders" in higher education.

(Cont. on back page)

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND THE NEW YORK AVENUE CHURCH

President Abraham Lincoln and the Lincoln family worshipped at NYA from 1860 to 1865 in the same pew now located in the new sanctuary. It is in the same relative position as it was in the church during the Civil War years. President Lincoln was observed always to arise for prayer.

Dr. Phineas D. Gurley, minister of NYA, 1859 to 1868, was a close friend and frequent advisor to President Lincoln. Dr. Gurley was called to the bedside of the dying President on the night of April 14, 1865, by the attending Surgeon, Charles A. Leale, M.D. The funeral address was delivered by Dr. Gurley in the East Room of the White House and he rode the funeral train to Springfield, Ill., where he participated in the ceremonies at the tomb.

Tad and Willie Lincoln attended NYA Sunday School and prior to his death Willie designated his "savings" to mission work of the NYA Sunday School.

The Lincoln Memorial Tower and Belfry containing chimes and a four-sided clock were the gift of the Robert Todd Lincoln family, and were dedicated in 1929 and reconstructed in 1951 as part of the new church.

The three large bells within the belfry which chime the quarter-hourly Westminster changes and the massive clock mechanism are the gift of Mrs. Mary Lincoln Isham, grand-daughter of Abraham Lincoln. The largest bell weighs 1½ tons and is inscribed *"To the Glory of God and the Memory of Abraham Lincoln who when President worshipped in this church."* The Sunday Services begin with these Lincoln Chimes.

The Lincoln Chapel commemorates President Lincoln's regular habit of attending the mid-week evening prayer services and is presently used for weddings, baptisms, and mid-week prayer service.

The Lincoln Room or Parlor contains some of NYA's finest historical treasures. Among the furniture of the Lincoln period is a two-seated divan used by President Lincoln when he often was a silent worshipper in the minister's darkened study while Dr. Gurley conducted the mid-week service beyond the partly closed doors of the adjoining lecture room. Lincoln felt this arrangement would best preserve the reverent atmosphere of the service.

The "Emancipation Document" has its own interesting history. Displayed in the Lincoln Parlor, it is vacuum sealed in a bronze case. The three-page manuscript was written in longhand by the President in the form of a bill to Congress, suggesting a basis for freeing the slaves. This document eventually culminated in the Emancipation Proclamation of 1863. The "Emancipation Document" was given to NYA in 1950 by Mr. Barney Balaban, President of Paramount Pictures Corporation at the suggestion of Rabbi Norman Gerstenfeld of the Washington Hebrew Congregation, a Lincoln scholar and friend of NYA, and a personal friend of Dr. Peter Marshall, minister of NYA, 1937 to 1949. The document was unveiled and dedicated in 1953, by Dr. George M. Docherty, minister of NYA, 1950-1976, in the presence of President and Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

The Lincoln Window shows Abraham Lincoln standing, as was his custom, during pastoral prayer at the New York Avenue Church. His pew is oriented in the same direction, toward the pulpit, as it was in the older church. The theme of the window centers upon the trials of our Civil War President, his humble and soul-searing search for guidance of Divine Providence, and his own forthright devotion to the cause of uniting a war-torn Nation. Lincoln's counsels and discussions with Dr. Phineas D. Gurley, then pastor of the church, are pictured at the lower left, while at the top center the warring factions of our Nation are reunited under the Federal emblem and eagle. The quotation from Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address denotes the essence of Lincoln's deep commitment in service to his fellowman and to God. The Lincoln Window was dedicated at the 1970 Lincoln Day Observance. It was given by Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Ruckmick, long-time members of NYA, in memory of their parents.

ONE NATION UNDER GOD—Abraham Lincoln's fervent resolve to preserve the Union is reaffirmed in the citizen's Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States. That the destiny of the Nation was somehow guided by Divine Power was increasingly declared in Lincoln's personal and public utterances as the ordeal of a Civil War displayed the ultimate issues. The phrase "under God" as an essential part of the Pledge of Allegiance was added through the stimulus of a Lincoln Day sermon preached February 7, 1954 at The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church by a Minister who is a naturalized citizen, Dr. George M. Docherty, pastor of "The Lincoln Church" 1950-1976. In attendance that day were President and Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower, and the sermon "One Nation Under God" sparked the final action that resulted in adding the words "under God" in the Pledge of Allegiance by Act of Congress, June 14, 1954. So, by an official Act the espoused commitments of President Lincoln became part of our National Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. There is now a stained glass window in the NYA Church depicting the concept "One Nation Under God". The window illustrates, through the men and women depicted therein, the many and varied contributions to our culture and civilization made by the minorities and the religions that make up America. The window was given in 1974 in memory of John M. (Jack) Kearney (1920-1970), a Marine Corps officer and beloved husband and dad.

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HISTORICAL PLAQUES

The NYAPC Historical Plaques, gifts of The Lincoln Commission in 1976, are placed near the office entrance on New York Avenue and on the "H" Street side of the church building.

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TOURS

Visitors who wish to go in groups to see the Lincoln Chapel and Lincoln Parlor on the lower floor and the Lincoln Pew, The Lincoln Window, and the One Nation Under God Window in the sanctuary will assemble, at the close of the program, near the front sanctuary exit on the New York Avenue side. Guides will escort you and answer questions.

PARTICIPANTS (cont.)

THE NEW YORK AVENUE CHOIR—The well known New York Avenue Choir, under the able, enthusiastic direction of Dr. Stephen H. Prussing, has advanced the cause of sacred music through the presentation of many musical masterpieces, both classic and contemporary. Many of the varied presentations have been recorded and enjoyed abroad. Carol Meyers Sikkelee, Organist

REVEREND ROSEMARY C. MITCHELL—Assistant Pastor / Minister of Christian Education, New York Avenue Presbyterian Church since May 1979. Graduate of Princeton Theological Seminary in 1977 with a Master of Divinity degree in Christian Education. President of her class and received the John W. Meister Award in Pastoral Ministry. Served as Coordinator of the Princeton Seminary Women's Center; Director of Christian Education at Carter Memorial Methodist Church, Needham, Mass.; and Chaplain at the Merwick Geriatrics Extended Care Unit in Princeton, N.J. B.A. degree in Speech Education from New York State University in 1974.

LINCOLN CLOCK TOWER PROJECT

In 1976 The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church announced plans to dedicate a floodlighting system for its Lincoln Memorial Tower and Belfry. It is envisioned that this lighted tower will herald this historic church's loving concern for mankind in the inner city of our nation's capital. The date of dedication will be announced later.

The Lincoln Tower houses a four-sided clock and Westminster Chimes given to the Church in 1928 by the Robert Todd Lincoln family and Mrs. Mary Lincoln Isham in memory of our Civil War President.

The illumination of the Lincoln tower is being funded by private subscriptions through The Lincoln Commission. The cost of approximately $30,000 includes the design and installation as well as the maintenance and operation over the estimated 70-year life of the system. Design and installation costs of about $15,000 must be subscribed before the contract for installation can be awarded. To date, $6,200 has been received and deposited in a special account earning interest.

Individuals and organizations interested in helping underwrite the project are cordially invited to send their inquiries, tax-deductible contributions and pledges to The Lincoln Commission, New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, 1313 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005, telephone (202) 393-3700.

THE LINCOLN COMMISSION

The Lincoln Commission at the NYA Presbyterian Church, authorized by the NYA Session April 27, 1971, during the ministry of Dr. George M. Docherty (1950-1976), provides leadership and coordination for activities commemorative of Abraham Lincoln. President Lincoln's birthday has been observed as a special occasion at the NYA Church for more than sixty years. The custom was begun during the ministry of Dr. Wallace Radcliffe (1895-1922), and is now a community-wide, ecumenical observance. Lincoln Commission members (25) serve without remuneration for three year terms. They are a representative cross-section of people interested in Lincoln, inside and outside the NYA congregation, from various professions and vocations.

The work of The Lincoln Commission is financed from voluntary sources outside the annual church budget. All individuals and organizations interested in Lincoln are cordially invited to help underwrite the work of the Commission. Contributions are tax deductible. Copies of the Commission's statement on "ORIGIN—PURPOSE—IMPLEMENTATION—FUNDING" and statement of duties of its officers and standing committees are available in the church office and at the book table in the Radcliffe Room.

The Lincoln Commission

THE NEW YORK AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
1313 NEW YORK AVENUE, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20005
(202) 393-3700

You are cordially invited
to the
1981 Annual Lincoln Day Observance
at the historic
New York Avenue Presbyterian Church
("The Lincoln Church")
Sunday, February 8 at 2:00 p.m. in the Sanctuary

* * * * *

Speaker
The Honorable Paul Findley
Representative in Congress since 1961
From Lincoln's Home District in Illinois

* * * * *

Lincoln's Gettysburg Address read by
The Honorable Constance A. Morella
State Representative in the
Maryland General Assembly

* * * * *

Special Music by the
United States Marine Band Chamber Orchestra

* * * * *

Presentation of the colors by the
United States Marine Corps Color Guard

* * * * *

Tribute to the Flag:"I Am Old Glory" read by
Mr. Syd Fishman
Past President of Civitan International

* * * * *

Choral Music by the
New York Avenue Choir

No Admission Charge

Tours of the Church available

The Lincoln Commission
THE NEW YORK AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
1313 NEW YORK AVENUE, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20005
(202) 393-3700

For Immediate Release January 16, 1981

NEWS RELEASE

SIGNIFICANCE OF LINCOLN MEMORABILIA,

Lecture by Dr. Mark E. Neely, Jr.

WHAT: Lecture on Abraham Lincoln by prominent Lincoln scholar and historian Dr. Mark E. Neely, Jr., curator of the Warren Lincoln Museum in Fort Wayne, Indiana. Neely will discuss the significance of the historical exhibition of Lincoln memorabilia scheduled to open February 5, in the Cannon House Office Building rotunda. The exhibition is on loan from the Louis A. Warren Lincoln Library and Museum.

WHERE: New York Avenue Presbyterian Church in the Radcliffe Room, 1313 New York Avenue, N.W. Known as the "Lincoln church," it was attended by Abraham Lincoln during his presidency.

WHEN: February 4, 1981 at 1 p.m., the day before exhibit opens.

WHY: The lecture, which is free and open to the public, is being sponsored by The Lincoln Commission. Other area "Lincoln interest groups" invited to join as cosponsors are: the Lincoln Group of the District of Columbia, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, the Surratt Society, the Illinois State Society, the Indiana State Society, and the Kentucky State Society. The lecture is part of a two weeks-long commemoration of the birthday of one of the great American presidents.

The Lincoln Commission
THE NEW YORK AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
1313 NEW YORK AVENUE, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20005
(202) 393-3700

For Immediate Release - January 15, 1981

NEWS RELEASE

BY THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE:
Lincoln in Graphic Art, 1860 - 1865

WHAT: An historic exhibition of cartoons, portraits and campaign posters of President Abraham Lincoln.

WHERE: Cannon House Office Building rotunda, on Independence Avenue, south of the U.S. Capitol.

WHEN: February 5 through March 31, from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

WHY: The exhibition is on loan from the Louis A. Warren Lincoln Library and Museum of Ft. Wayne, Indiana. The exhibition is in celebration of President Lincoln's birthday (February 12) to further the Lincoln heritage and provide Washingtonians opportunity to view important Lincoln memorabilia. The exhibition will be of particular interest to history buffs, Lincoln scholars, or anyone with an interest in one of our greatest presidents and his role in an important period of American history. "BY THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE" is free and open to the public.

NYA church to observe Lincoln's birthday

The Lincoln Commission of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, Washington, D.C., will observe Lincoln Day on Feb. 8 and will release a cacheted cover and special cancel on Feb. 12.

According to a spokesman for the commission, a diagram of the pews available for the Lincolns' selection was taken to the White House in early 1861, after President and Mrs. Lincoln decided to make the NYA church their place of worship in Washington.

The pew chosen by the Lincolns became known as the "Lincoln pew." It has been preserved and is located in the new sanctuary. Presidents of the United States are seated in this pew when they worship there.

Tad and Willie Lincoln reportedly attended NYA Sunday School. Prior to his death, Willie designated his "savings" to mission work of the Sunday School, states the spokesman.

Dr. Phineas D. Gurley, minister of the NYA from 1859-1868, was a friend and advisor to President Lincoln, slavery being their common concern. A three-page manuscript in longhand by the president is displayed in the Lincoln parlor of the church.

Known as the "Emancipation Document," it suggested a basis for freeing the slaves. It is an historic document which culminated in the Emancipation Proclamation of 1863. It was presented to NYA in 1953 by Barney Balaban, president of Paramount Pictures Corp.

Dr. Gurley was called to the bedside of the dying president on April 14, 1865. He delivered the funeral address in the East Room of the White House and rode the funeral train to Springfield, Ill. There he officiated in the ceremonies at the tomb.

The Lincoln memorial tower and belfry of NYA, containing chimes and a four-sided clock, were gifts of the Robert Todd Lincoln family. Dedicated in 1929, they were reconstructed in the new church.

Two stained glass windows in the sanctuary, a Lincoln window and a window inscribed "One Nation under God," commemorate specific events in the church's history.

"With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right," the familiar quotation from Lincoln's second inaugural address, is a feature of the Lincoln window.

Dedicated in 1970, the window depicts Lincoln standing in prayer, the trials of the Civil War, Lincoln's counsel with Dr. Gurley and a reunited nation.

Designed by Mr. and Mrs. Herbet C. Ruckmick, longtime members of NYA, the window was created by the Willet Stained Glass Studios of Philadelphia, Pa. A portion of this window design was used for the cachet on the commemorative envelope being offered by the commission.

The cover can be obtained for $1 each or three for $2.50 plus a No. 10 self-addressed, stamped envelope from Lincoln Commission, NYA Church, 1313 New York Ave. NW, Washington, D.C. 20005.

The commission was authorized by the NYA Session April 27, 1971, to provide leadership and coordination for activities commemorative of Abraham Lincoln.

President Lincoln's birthday has been observed as a special occasion at the NYA church for more than 60 years, and is now a communitywide, ecumenical observance.

Lincoln Commission members serve without remuneration and represent a cross-section of people interested in Lincoln, inside and outside the NYA congregation, according to the spokesman.

The work of the commission is financed from voluntary sources outside the annual church budget. Individuals and organizations interested in Lincoln are invited to help underwrite the work of the commission, notes the spokesman. Contributions are tax deductible.

The Lincoln Commission of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, Washington, D.C., is preparing a cacheted cover marking Lincoln's 172nd birth anniversary.

Cachets-Covers-Seals

Data must be submitted on the special "Cover Seal Offer Form" which appears periodically in Linn's. Copies of the form may be obtained by writing to Cachets, Covers and Seals, Box 29, Sidney, Ohio 45367, and enclosing a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

Philatelic and philanthropic organizations may offer cachets, covers and souvenir seals for upcoming events in this column. Offers marking past events are ineligible.

Complete forms should be sent to Linn's approximately eight weeks before the event being commemorated is to take place.

This free listing will appear in one issue of Linn's when possible. Additional listings must be made through Linn's advertising department as paid advertisements.

Every effort will be made by Linn's to assure announcements appear correctly. However, no responsibility will be assumed by the publication for errors that might inadvertently occur.

Feb. 1 Pan Am China

Western Heritage Association offers two cacheted covers for the Pan American first flights from New York and San Francisco to Peking, China. A special cachet will be applied to the covers, which will be available for $1.25 each from Western Heritage Association, Box 96, South Pasadena, Calif. 91030. Addressed, stamped No. 10 envelope required with orders.

Feb. 1 Australian Railroad

While Australia is building new rail links, one of the oldest from Dubbo to Geurie in New South Wales is celebrating its 100th anniversary. Western Heritage Association covers will be carried on a reenactment trip and will be canceled with a special marking. Covers are $1 each from Western Heritage Association, Box 96, South Pasadena, Calif. 91030. Addressed, stamped No. 10 envelope required with orders.

Feb. 12 Locomotive Builders

Local Courier Post honors 19th century U.S. locomotive builders in Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia with a local post stamp naming six different firms. Mint single labels are 10 cents each, while a tete-beche pair is 25¢ and a first day cover is 60¢. Orders should be sent to William Rowcroft, 121-10 Linden Blvd., South Ozone Park, N.Y. 11420. Addressed gummed labels appreciated.

Feb. 12 Lincoln Anniversary

The Lincoln Commission of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church offers a cacheted cover marking the 172nd anniversary of Lincoln's birth and his association with this Washington, D.C., church. Covers will bear a special cancel and will be available for $1 each or three for $2.50 from Lincoln Commission, NYA, 1313 New York Ave. NW, Washington D.C. 20005. Addressed, stamped No. 10 envelope required with orders.

Feb. 20 St. John Church

The F&M Stamp Club offers a cacheted cover showing the 100-year old St. John Church and its congregation at a Sunday gathering. Cover is canceled at the Bonanzaville Museum site in West Fargo, N.D. Covers are 50¢ each from K. Martin Carlson, 1028 Third Ave. S, Moorhead, Minn. 56560. Addressed, stamped No. 10 envelope required with orders.

Feb. 20-22 Bald Eagle Days

Valuable Heritage Collectors and Eagle Valley Environmentalist Inc. offer the fourth in a series of cacheted covers for Bald Eagle Days, held in Davenport, Iowa. Theme of the cover is Bald Eagle management. Covers are $1 with single stamp, $3 with block of four stamps and $2 for a No. 10 cover. Autographed covers are available also. Orders should be addressed to James Romnerud, V.H.C., Box 185-EVE, Darlington, Wis. 53530. Addressed, stamped No. 10 envelope required with orders.

Feb. 20-22 George Washington

LAMAPEX '81 offers a set of three cachets in color, part of a series to be extended through 1982 on the life of George Washington. Covers will bear a special flag cancel. The set of three can be ordered for $1.50 from Al Melanson, Box 564, La Mirada, Calif. 90637. Addressed, stamped No. 10 envelope required with orders.

Feb. 21-22 Cuyahoga Valley Train

The Cuyahoga Falls Stamp Club will depict the Cuyahoga Valley Train on cacheted covers issued in conjunction with the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area. Covers are 50¢ each canceled or three uncanceled for $1 from Cachets, 1864 Seventh St., Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio 44221. Addressed, stamped No. 10 envelope required with orders.

Feb. 22 George Taylor

The Western Heritage Association marks the 200th anniversary of the death of George Taylor, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. This is the 14th in a series honoring the signers. Covers are 80¢ each or two for $1.50 from Western Heritage Association, Box 96, South Pasadena, Calif. 91030. Addressed, stamped No. 10 envelope required with orders.

Feb. 28 Horse Trolley Lines

Local Courier Post notes 19th century horse-drawn trolley lines in California, Colorado, Montana and Nebraska with a local post stamp naming five different lines. Mint singles are 10¢ each, while a tete-beche pair is 25¢ and an FDC is 60¢ from William Rowcroft, 121-10 Linden Blvd., South Ozone Park, N.Y. 11420. Addressed gummed labels appreciated.

Laredo to meet

The Laredo Stamp Club will meet Feb. 1, 2:30 p.m., at the public library, Laredo, Tex. A trading session will follow the meeting.

Cover, seal offer form

Cachets, Covers and Seals Offers
Linn's Stamp News
P.O. Box 29
Sidney, Ohio 45367

IMPORTANT: All requests must be made on this form and submitted to Linn's eight weeks before the event. Those that are incomplete or have incorrect data will be rejected. Offers marking past events are ineligible, and repeat offers will not be accepted. Every effort will be made to publish accepted entries for one week. Only philatelic and philanthropic organizations are eligible to submit cachets, covers and seals offers for free listing in Linn's Stamps News.

Please type or print legibly.

Date of event .....
Theme of offer (limit three words) .....
Sponsoring organization .....
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Address .....
..... Zip .....
Description of offer (limit 20 words) .....
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Price .....
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Check if applicable: ( ) Addressed, stamped No. 10 envelope required with orders ( ) Addressed gummed labels appreciated.
Agent for orders .....
..... Zip .....
Other necessary data .....
.....
Date submitted ..... Signature .....

The Lincoln Pew

By Lyman Whitney Allen

[President Lincoln's Pew is in the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church of Washington, D. C.]

WITHIN the historic church both eye and soul
Perceived it. 'Twas the pew where Lincoln sat—
The only Lincoln God hath given to men—
Olden among the modern seats of prayer,
Dark like the 'sixties, place and past akin.
All else has changed, but this remains the same,
A sanctuary in a sanctuary.
Where Lincoln prayed!—What passion had his soul—
Mixt faith and anguish melting into prayer
Upon the burning altar of God's fane,
A nation's altar even as his own!
Where Lincoln prayed!—Such worshipers as he
Make thin ranks down the ages. Would'st thou know
His spirit suppliant? Then must thou feel
War's fiery baptism, taste hate's bitter cup,
Spend similar sweat of blood vicarious,
And sound like cry, "If it be possible!"
From stricken heart in new Gethsemane.
Who saw him there are gone, as he is gone;
The pew remains, with what God gave him there,
And all the world through him. So let it be—
One of the people's shrines.

The LINCOLN WINDOW of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, Washington, D.C. shows Abraham Lincoln standing at the family pew during Pastoral Prayer, as was his custom. Other scenes suggest Lincoln's steadfast desire to re-unite a war-torn nation, the Emancipation Proclamation and his informal counsels with Dr. Phineas D. Gurley, church minister.

94642-C

post card

Photo © Herbert C. Ruckmick

dp MADE BY DEXTER PRESS, INC. WEST NYACK, NEW YORK

The Sanctuary of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C. Present church erected 1951, refurbished 1967.

PLACE STAMP HERE
K-19168

POST CARD

CAPSCO, INC., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Photo — Courtesy H. C. Ruckmick

THE
LINCOLN
PILGRIMAGE
P.O. Box 810
Washington, D.C.
20044

The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church

THE STAINED GLASS WINDOWS

Commentary by Dr. George M. Docherty

Nine stained glass windows in the area of the sanctuary portray the sweep of the providence of God, beginning with the creation of the universe and leading to the "Last Things," the Church Triumphant.

God, Creator, Judge, and Redeemer, is symbolized by a Hand, an idea suggested by the Michelangelo fresco on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in Rome. In his Creation of Man, Michelangelo depicts two heroic figures—God and Man—with outstretched hands towards each other until the forefingers of each are about to touch. This motif of the Hand of God will be seen to emerge in the windows.

THE CREATION

"In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth. The earth was without form and void, and darkness was upon the face of the deep . . . And God said, 'Let there be light'; and there was light." (Genesis 1:1-3)

Light broken into its spectrum colors radiates in circles from a crimson center towards the four corners of the window, merging into blue, gray, purple, and darkness. The creative energy behind the Hand of God swirls out of the universe of the atom, burgeoning into the rotating infinities of the starry universe. Saturn with its satellites and the planets surround the oscillating center. The tumult of mighty waters withdraw to reveal the earth. The six concentric circles echo the six days of creation. Bird, beast, and fish make their appearance. The solitary rabbit, the three pansies, and the butterfly (symbol of the Holy Spirit) sit peacefully amidst the beauty of Eden's lush flowers and innocency.

Adam, at the center of the universe with dominion over all things, defies God with clenched fist, staining the red core of blood-red creation by his rebellion and refusal to touch the forefinger of God who judges and recreates. Adam turns his back upon Eve who is bone of his bone and flesh of his flesh, severing this pristine union of Man-Woman. Eve, with the citrus fruit from the tree of knowledge of good and evil in her left hand, realizes in self-conscious guilt the truth of the double-tongued serpent's coiling words and, with Adam and the human race, moves from the beauty of Eden into a world of thorns and thistles and darkness.

"Of man's first disobedience, and the fruit
Of that forbidden tree whose mortal taste
Brought death into the world, and all our woe."
(Milton)

MOSES AND THE LAW

"And Moses turned, and went down from the mountain with the two tables of the testimony in his hands . . . (Exodus 32:15) "And as soon as he came near the camp and saw the calf and the dancing, Moses' anger burned hot . . . (Exodus 32:19)

HIKING RECORD

Unit/Group _____ Council _____

Date Hike Taken _____ Plan A B

HIKER REGISTRATION - PRINT

No.	Last Name	Certificate	Patch	Medal
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I certify that the above named persons have successfully completed the "LINCOLN PILGRIMAGE" TRAIL and that they have answered all of the questions pertaining to the hike.

Trail Leader _____

_____ Trail Certificates
_____ Trail Patches at $ .75 each $ _____
_____ Trail Medals at $2.75 each $ _____

SUBTOTAL $ _____

D.C. Residents Add Sales Tax $ _____

TOTAL $ _____

Please mail the above order to:

Name _____

Address _____

City, State, Zip _____

SEND THIS FORM AND YOUR CHECK OR MONEY ORDER PAYABLE TO AMERICAN HISTORICAL TRAILS TO:

13

THE LINCOLN PILGRIMAGE
P.O. BOX 810
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20044

TRAIL INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONS

1. The Pilgrimage is available to everyone and may be hiked at the convenience of the hiker without pre-registration.
2. The Pilgrimage may be hiked or cycled.
3. There is no time limit to finish the Pilgrimage.
4. Members of organized youth groups must conform to all normal requirements governing hiking activities.
5. Hikers are requested to wear appropriate uniforms or civilian clothing.
6. Each group will assume full responsibility and full liability for the members of its party.
7. Cross streets at crosswalks and with the lights.
8. Hikers should pay close attention to the hours of operation for each location that is to be visited.
9. It is suggested that hikers begin the Trail at 9:00 A.M.
10. Water and restroom facilities are available along the Trail.
11. Please be courteous and do not litter the Trail.
12. It is suggested that groups park in the general area of the Museum of History and Technology, or in the Ellipse area, or in the Constitution Hall area. Pay close attention to the parking signs at whatever location you choose.
13. Parking is available for a small fee at the lot next to the District of Columbia Building on 14th and Penn. Ave. N.W.
14. Hikers are reminded that many of the locations that will be visited are National Shrines.
15. Your comments and suggestions regarding the LINCOLN PILGRIMAGE are earnestly solicited. We hope you enjoy the Trail and come to more personally understand and appreciate the greatness of Abraham Lincoln.

LINCOLN PILGRIMAGE TRAIL ANSWER SHEET

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FOREWORD TO THE LINCOLN PILGRIMAGE

The Lincoln Pilgrimage has been established in the National Capital for those who seek to discover more about the man who was called "The Great Emancipator." Washington abounds with memories of the 16th President, yet this Trail will present only a portion of that which is available.

We trust that you will come to better understand the man from Illinois who was elected as a minority president and entered the White House at a time when sectionalism pushed the country to the brink of civil war.

You will find a sort of magic on the Pilgrimage, and perhaps after you complete this day of walking in Lincoln's footsteps, you will stand a little straighter, just for being an American.

THE LINCOLN PILGRIMAGE

Start the Lincoln Pilgrimage from the parking area that you have chosen and proceed by the most convenient route to the Lincoln Museum, located in Ford's Theatre.

FORD'S THEATRE, 511 10th St., NW. Enter the Theatre and ask the National Park Service representative when the next lecture will be given on the history of the building and of the tragic events that occurred here. Attend the lecture and then tour the upper floors; visit the Presidential Box.

Heroic Bronze Head of Lincoln. Located in the second floor gallery, it shows him to be rather plain looking. One night Lincoln dreamed that he was in a crowd, when someone recognized him, and exclaimed in surprise, "He is a very common-looking man." Whereupon Lincoln answered, "Friend, the Lord prefers common-looking people. That is the reason he makes so many of them."

1. (Plaque) It required _____decades of work by the Artist to produce this Bust.

Walk downstairs to the Museum. In the center of the room are three displays of Lincoln possessions, highlighted by a recording that emphasizes each of the exhibits. Follow along as the message is presented. Look for the "Start Here" sign.

Map of Huron. During his days in New Salem, Abraham Lincoln held many positions, including surveyor.

2. (Case) What was the date on the map of Huron that Lincoln originally surveyed?

Lincoln's Political Campaign Scoreboard. After serving in the Black Hawk Indian War, Lincoln ran for the Illinois Legislature; and was beaten. He was also defeated in his bid for the Illinois Senate Seat. But from defeat, Lincoln drew maturity: "It is difficult to make a man miserable while he feels he is worthy of himself and claims kindred to the great God who made him."

3. (Exhibit) In what years was Lincoln defeated?

The President-Elect Grows a Beard. Lincoln loved children, and when an 11-year-old girl wrote to the Republican candidate and suggested that he grow a beard, Lincoln complied.

4. (Exhibit) What was that girl's name?

Letter to Mrs. Lydia Bixby. The terrible consequences of Civil War rested heavily upon President Lincoln, and when he was advised that one woman had lost her five sons in battle, he wrote perhaps the most moving letter of condolence ever penned.

5. (Exhibit) What is the date of the letter?

The Lincoln Chapel has been reconstructed as it appeared during the Civil War. Lincoln would often attend mid-week prayer meetings, sit by himself in the pastor's study which adjoined the Chapel, and listen to the service through the partly open door. His attendance was kept a strict secret. However, one evening, two young boys "tracked" him back to the White House by following his large foot-prints in the freshly fallen snow.

14. (Plaque) This reconstructed Chapel was presented to the church on what date?

The Lincoln Parlor. The most interesting exhibit here is the first proposal to abolish slavery that Lincoln made. Read the original manuscript that is on display.

15. (Case) What is the date on the manuscript?

Portrait of Dr. Gurley; pastor here for many years and personal friend of the Lincoln family. Tradition says that Gurley was consulted in regard to the final Proclamation freeing the slaves.

16. (Marker) What were the dates of Gurley's ministry?

Walk up the stairway to the second floor; small groups may use the elevator. Enter the sanctuary through the double red doors.

The Lincoln Pew. The Trail Leader should gather his group together and quietly read aloud Lyman Whitney Allen's poem, "The Lincoln Pew," from the framed copy found in the pew.

17. (Marker) During what years did the Lincoln family occupy this pew?

Proceed to the vestibule and read the wall plaques. The church chimes were made by a firm that had ties with the family of Nancy Hanks, Lincoln's mother.

18. (Plaque) Mrs. Robert Todd Lincoln and Mrs. Mary_____ _____donated the tower, clock and chimes.

Using the OUTSIDE aisle, walk back to the church office and out of the church.

OLD STATE DEPARTMENT PLAQUE, 15th St. side of the Treasury Building. This was the location of the old State Department Building presided over during the Lincoln Administration by Secretary of State William H. Seward.

19. (Plaque) Here, on what date was the Webster-Ashburton Treaty signed?

GENERAL SHERMAN STATUE. William Tecumseh Sherman is best remembered for his "March to the Sea" through Georgia in 1864. In a letter to Sherman, December 24, 1864, Lincoln wrote, "Many, many thanks for your Christmas gift, the capture of Savannah...." Efforts to later draft Sherman as the 1884 Republican presidential candidate resulted in his famous reply: "If nominated, I will not accept; if elected, I will not serve."

20. (Statue) Complete Sherman's quotation of Feb. 23, 1882: "Wars legitimate object is ....."

TREASURY BUILDING EXHIBIT ROOM. East Executive Ave. Entrance (By replica of Liberty Bell). Enter and view the various exhibits. Here, visitors may purchase uncirculated Lincoln "penney bags," containing coins from each of the three Mints. The Lincoln cent was first struck in 1909, in celebration of the 16th President's birth. It was the first U.S. coin to carry the motto, "In God We Trust," which was passed and made law during the Lincoln Administration. The portrait of Lincoln on the lowly cent reminds all Americans that anyone willing to work hard, can become anything he chooses.

SEWARD HOUSE SITE, 717 Madison Place, NW; south of H St.

25. (Photo) Lincoln's check for his glasses was for what amount?

TRUXTON-DECATUR NAVAL MUSEUM, 1610 H St., NW. Enter the Museum and look over the excellent displays of Naval History The next two questions deal with events that happened during the Civil War and revolutionized Naval warfare for all time:

C.S.S. Hunley Exhibit. The Hunley was the first submarine to successively sink an enemy ship. It was built in 1862.

26. (Case) What warship was sunk by the Hunley?

U.S.S. Monitor Exhibit. The first of many ironclads, the Monitor was a clumsy, yet effective weapon. The wheelhouse was located in the bow, and the gun turret was amidships. Other than the turret, the ship was all but 16 inches below the water.

27. (Case) How many cannons were mounted in the revolving turret on the Monitor?

BLAIR HOUSE, 1651 Pennsylvania Ave. NW. This mansion was built between 1824-1827 by Dr. Joseph Lovell. Read the historic plaques attached to the fence of the President's Guest House.

28. (Plaque) Postmaster General Blair offered whom command of the Union Army in the field?

RENWICK GALLERY, 1661 Penn. Ave., NW. Originally the Corcoran Art Gallery, the building was commandeered by the Quartermaster's Department when civil war broke out. General Montgomery Meigs was Quartermaster General; he was the first to suggest to Lincoln the appropriateness of Arlington as a national cemetery. The military trial of Captain Wirz, Commandant of Andersonville Prison, took place here.

29. (Plaque) In what year was this gallery built?

WHITE HOUSE. Lincoln moved into this mansion following three of the weakest presidents in history. But when he made the historic decision not to surrender Fort Sumter, he began his development toward becoming a strong and great president.

To a caller here, Lincoln once said, "If you forfeit the confidence of your fellow citizens, you can never regain their respect and esteem. It is true that you may fool all the people some of the time; you can even fool some of the people all the time; but you can't fool all of the people all of the time."

YOU HAVE THE OPTION OF EATING YOUR LUNCH IN THE AREA NEAR THE ELLIPSE OR AT THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND TECHNOLOGY CAFETERIA. Tables and restrooms are available at both places.

HANCOCK STATUE, 7th & Penn. Ave. General Hancock served with distinction in the Battle of Gettysburg. After Lincoln's assassination, Secretary Stanton placed Hancock in command of the Washington Arsenal with orders to prepare it as a prison for the (still uncaptured) conspirators, and as a place for their trial. In later years Hancock was the democratic candidate for President.

30. What dates are shown on the Statue?

TARRIFF COMMISSION BUILDING, 9th St. side. Samuel Morse was highly successful as a painter, but his invention of the telegraph gives immortality to his name. His first message originated from the Supreme Court Chamber in the Capitol, on May 24, 1844. Part of that message is noted on this plaque.

31. (Plaque) What four words were part of that message?

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY. For a time the Patent Office was located here. During the early part of the Civil War it was used as a hospital. The poet Walt Whitman worked as a volunteer here, and observed Lincoln often while he visited the wounded

5. (Exhibit) What is the date of the letter?

Volk's Plaster Casts of Lincoln's Hands. During the 1860 Presidential campaign, Leonard Volk the Sculptor, went to Springfield to cast the Republican nominee's hands. Volk found Lincoln's right hand swollen from the excessive handsahking he had suffered through the prior evening.

6. (Case) During the casting process, Lincoln held a broomstick in what hand?

The Long Journey Home. The train that bore Lincoln's body home followed the 1,600 mile route, in reverse, that the then untested President-Elect had followed a short time before, on his historic trip to save the Union.

7. (Picture) In the photo, how many Union soldiers are guarding the train car?

Booth's Fate (Assassination Exhibit). After mortally wounding the President, John Wilkes Booth jumped onto the stage.

8. What did Booth shout as he jumped onto the stage?

THE PETERSEN HOUSE, 516 10th St., NW. Once the doctors had determined that Lincoln's wound was fatal, they tried to make his last hours comfortable by moving him into the home of Mr. William Petersen, a tailor.

9. (Plaque) What was the time of Lincoln's death?

Enter the house and walk through the rooms that are open to the public. The dying President was placed diagonally across the bed. He groaned some in the first part of the night, but during most of those awful hours, his only sound was labored breathing. Then, in the early morning, the end came. Rev. Gurley, Lincoln's pastor, offered a prayer and Dr. Leale drew a white sheet over the martyr's face. It was at this point that Secretary of War Stanton allegedly said, "Now he belongs to the Ages."

Street sign at 10th and E Sts., NW. This block of 10th St. has been given a special designation. The name of the block appears on the street sign below that of the 10th and E signs.

10. (Sign) What is the block called?

THE WILLARD HOTEL, corner 14th St. and Penn. Ave., NW. On Feb. 14, 1861, the day after the electoral count had proclaimed him President, Lincoln quietly entered the old Willard Hotel to await his first inauguration. Later that same year, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe wrote the words to the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" here.

11. (Plaque) The famous Peace Convention was held at the old Willard during what dates?

EPIPHANY CHURCH, 1317 G St., NW. Enter the church. On the wall is a plaque to Rev. McKim, pastor of this church.

12. (Plaque) During the first year that Rev. McKim was in the Confederate Army, he served as a _____?

NEW YORK AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1313 New York Ave., NW. The church traces its beginnings to a group of Scottish stone masons in the 1790's who worshipped in a carpenter's shop on the grounds of the White House during its construction. Read the plaque mounted on the front of the church.

13. (Plaque) How many Presidents worshipped here?

Enter through the church office, and ask directions to the Lincoln Chapel and the Lincoln Parlor. Enter the Chapel first.

© Am

21. What is located in the middle of the courtyard?

DOLLY MADISON HOUSE, SE corner of Madison Place and H St., NW. After James Madison's death in 1836, Dolly Madison sold the former President's papers to Congress and used the proceeds to restore this fine old house. During the Civil War the mansion was used as a headquarters for McClellan's Army of the Potomac.

22. (Plaque) During what years did Mrs. Dolly Madison live in this house?

MCPHERSON STATUE. General James Birdseye McPherson was regarded as one of the finest engineers in the Union Army. When Grant heard of McPherson's death, he said, "The Country has lost one of its best soldiers, and I have lost my best friend."

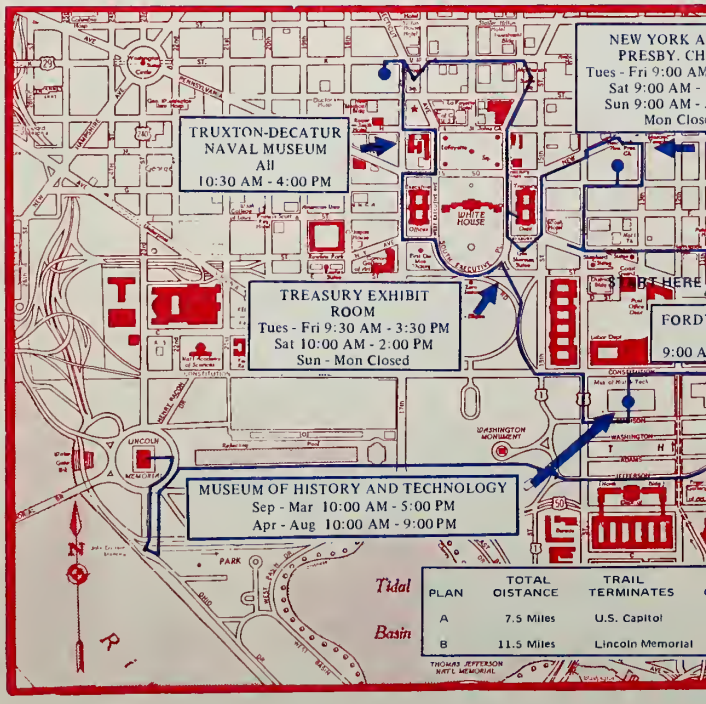
23. (Statue) On what date was McPherson killed?

FARRAGUT STATUE. Admiral David Glasgow Farragut became an early hero in the Civil War by capturing New Orleans in 1862. His immortal cry of "Damn the Torpedoes....." is still remembered. The statue was cast from metal from his flagship.

24. (Statue) How many cannons encircle the statue?

FRANKLIN AND COMPANY, OPTICIANS, 1700 K St., NW. From the sidewalk, look over the window display of old glasses. Note the charming old photo of President Lincoln and his son, Tad, as they look over an album of Brady photographs.

ROUTE OF THE LINCOLN PILGRIMAGE T



Groups have the option of bypassing the next feature on the Trail and going directly to the Old Pension Building. The neighborhood is in a somewhat transitional nature.

MARY SURRATT BOARDING HOUSE, 604 H St., NW. Now a grocery store, this was once Mary Surratt's Boarding House. Here, John Wilkes Booth and his fellow co-plotters are said to have rehearsed the plans that cost them their lives, and the nation its President. Mrs. Surratt was the first woman to be executed by the federal government.

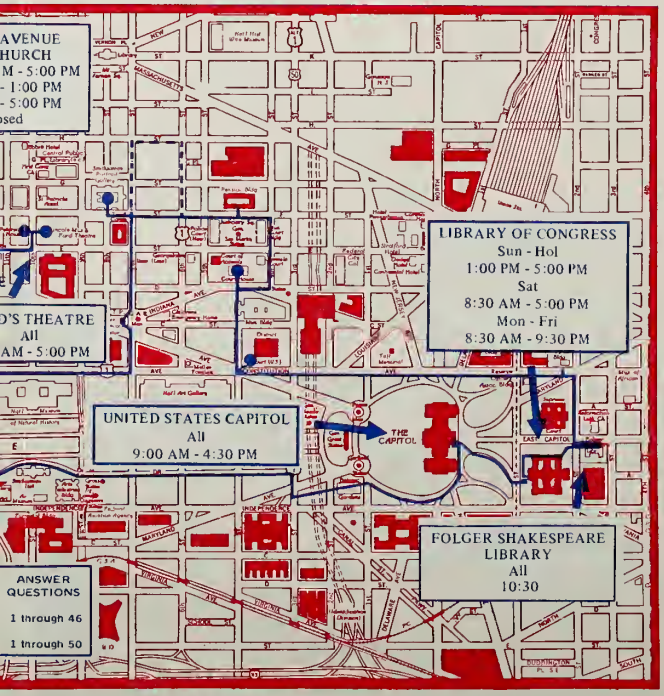
PENSION BUILDING, F St. Entranceway. The three-foot high terra-cotta frieze runs completely around the building and depicts marching Civil War troops, all possible pensioners, responding to "Father Abraham's" call to preserve the Union.

33. (Entranceway) What General was the architect?

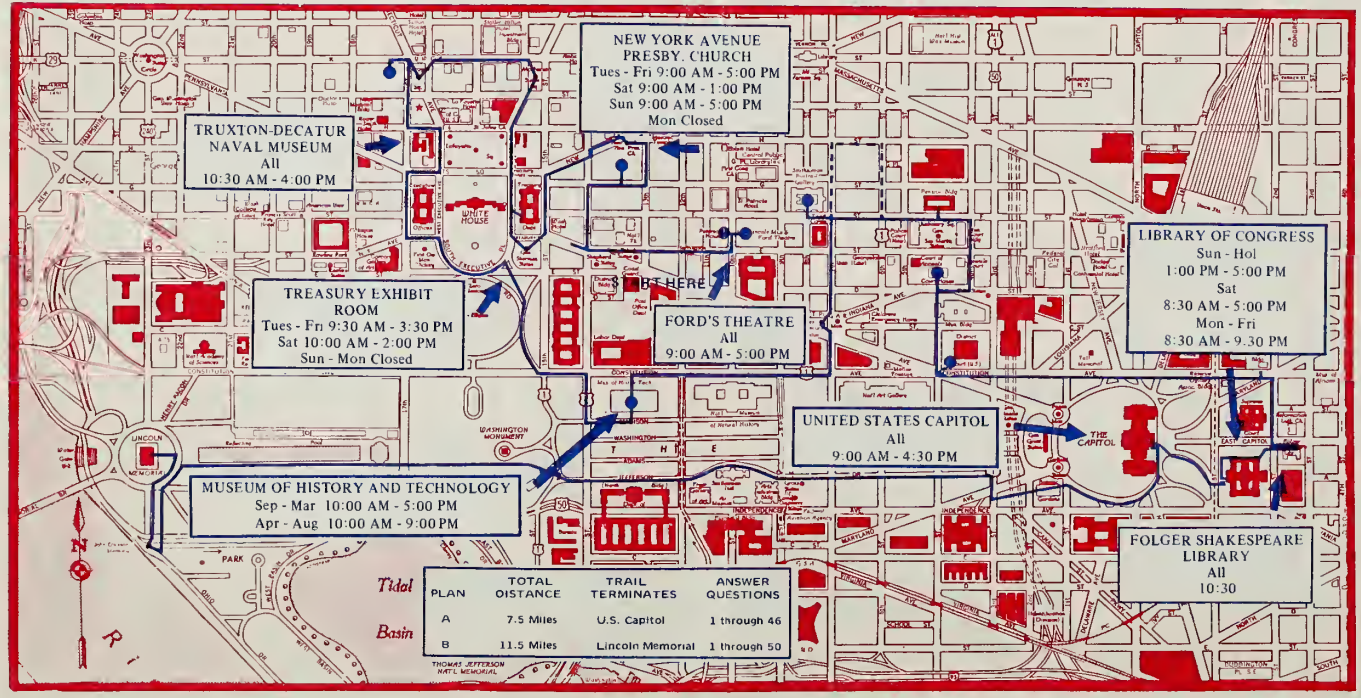
JUDICIARY SQUARE LINCOLN STATUE. This was the first public monument dedicated to the martyred President; and as such becomes the symbol for this "Pilgrimage." Sculptured by Lot Flannery, the Statue was erected by the citizens of the District.

Lincoln seems to be reaching out to the youth of today, repeating some advice he once gave to his friend, William Herndon, in 1848: "The way for a young man to rise is to improve himself every way he can, never suspecting that anybody wishes to hinder him.....You cannot fail in any laudable object, unless you allow your mind to be improperly directed....."

THROUGH GREATER WASHINGTON, D.C.



ROUTE OF THE LINCOLN PILGRIMAGE THROUGH GREATER WASHINGTON, D.C.



American Historical Trails, 1973

34. How many stars appear on the fasces (symbol of authority) that Lincoln is resting his left hand on?

OLD CITY HALL AND D.C. COURT HOUSE, 451 D Street NW. Until 1801, the territory comprising the District of Columbia was under the judicial authority of Maryland and Virginia. In that year the territory was placed in a Federal circuit court jurisdiction. According to law, the Lincoln conspirators should have been tried by a civilian court; most likely in this very building. However, Secretary Stanton obtained a highly questionable ruling from Attorney General Speed which gave the military jurisdiction.

35. (Plaque) The cornerstone was laid in what year?

U.S. DISTRICT COURT, Constitution Avenue and John Marshall Place, N.W. Plaque is located on low cement wall around building.

36. (Plaque) This was the site of the residence of what famous Chief Justice?

ALVA BELMONT HOUSE, 144 Constitution Ave., NE. Read the plaques that relate two historic incidents that took place here.

37. (Plaque) Albert Gallatin directed the financing of what purchase from here?

FOLGER SHAKESPEARE LIBRARY. Enter; go into the Exhibition Gallery and locate the case containing Lincoln's copy of Shakespeare. Hamlet was one of Lincoln's favorite characters.

38. (Case) In what year was this book printed?

It has been said of Lincoln, that "...His language matched the Anglo-Saxon of Shakespeare and the beauty and simplicity of the Old Testament.... Any search for the foundations of Lincoln's greatness must deal with his astonishing power over words. No one with discernment can sit down and read through Lincoln's collected works .... without knowing that here was a man who had mastered the language of his race."

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Enter and ask directions to the 2nd floor exhibit of the "Manuscripts of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, Roosevelt and Wilson.

Advice To An Erring Officer. In this letter to Senator Douglas's brother-in-law, the President assumes a Polonius-like-role toward the young officer and commutes his sentence to a reprimand. Besides showing compassion, Lincoln seemed to sense when and how to put his knowledge of the works of Shakespeare to good use. Perhaps from reading the book that you just viewed in the Folger, the President remembered the character Polonius (in Hamlet), and it prompted him to pen this letter to James Cutts.

39. (Letter) What is the date of this letter?

Abraham Lincoln Family Bible. Lincoln experienced some of his most difficult times during 1862. McClellan's Peninsular Campaign had ended in failure; Abolitionist groups in the North denounced him for not emancipating the slaves; and the President suffered the personal loss of his "darling Willie...."

40. (Bible) How old was William Wallace Lincoln at his death?

William Hickey's "The Constitution...." Published in Philadelphia in 1848, this book provided Congressman Lincoln with a

ready reference to the documents most often referred to by the legislators; it also listed all of the members of Congress.

41. (Book) Lincoln's name is on what page?

Near the entrance to the Main Reading Room, in a glass case, you will find the GUTENBERG BIBLE. Read the card describing this great book. Proceed then to the Capitol.

U.S. CAPITOL. Stop in front of the steps. From here, in 1861, Lincoln held out the olive branch to the South by saying, "I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the states where it exists...." But the stage had been set with his election, and soon afterward, cannons belched forth the terrible fire of Civil War.

Again in 1865, from these steps, Lincoln spoke the words of the Second Inaugural Address, "....With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in...."

Enter the Great Rotunda and walk to the **Bust of Lincoln** by Borglund. Look closely and you will see that the sculptor ran out of marble and could not complete Lincoln's left ear. The Bust reflects a strongly determined President; one who once said, "As I would not be a slave, so I would not be a master. This expresses my idea of democracy. Whatever differs from this, to the extent of the difference, is no democracy."

42. The Bust was presented to Congress by whom?

Continue to the **Statue of Lincoln**, prepared by Vinnie Ream. This is the only statue for which Lincoln posed. The sculpture seems to show a melancholy man who once said, "It has long been a grave question whether any government, not too strong for the liberties of its people, can be strong enough to maintain its own existence in great emergencies."

43. In what year was the statue completed?

It is appropriate that the **Statue of General Ulysses S. Grant** stands with that of President Lincoln. At his first private interview with Lincoln, he was told that "All I wanted, or had ever wanted was some one who would take the responsibility and act..." Grant assured the President that he would do the best he could with the means at hand; the rest is history.

44. Who presented the Statue to Congress?

Ask directions to Carpenter's portrait of the "First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation." The Union victory at Antietam gave Lincoln the opportunity to declare that "persons held as slaves" within the areas "in rebellion against the United States" would be henceforth and forever free. Posing with Lincoln, from left to right are: Secretary of War Stanton, Treasury Secretary Chase, Navy Secretary Welles, Interior Secretary Smith, Secretary of State Seward, Postmaster General Blair and Attorney General Speed.

45. What is in the President's right hand?

Walk back to the MIDDLE of the Great Rotunda. Centered over this exact spot, President Lincoln became the first Chief Executive to lie in state beneath the new dome. A special black catafalque was made for the coffin to lie upon; and it has been used from time to time ever since. Lincoln's coffin was guarded by twelve sergeants of the Veteran Reserve Corps, while thousands filed by to pay their last respects. Reverend James Reed was to say, "A greater work is

seldom performed by a single man. Generations yet unborn will rise up and call him blessed."

Walk into Statutary Hall. Lincoln served one term in this great hall as a Representative. During his freshman period in national politics (1847-1849) he occupied himself with the issues of the time; one of which regarded the changing of the Constitution. In a speech here, he said, "....As a general rule, I think we would (do) much better (to) let it alone....The men who made it have done their work and have passed away. Who shall improve on what THEY did?

Retrace your steps back out of Statutary Hall and walk down the first stairs on your right. At the foot of the stairs you will see a tablet commemorating the **Quartering of Soldiers** in the Capitol during the early days of the Civil War. The New York Fire Zouaves were led by a brash young Colonel who became the first Union officer killed.

46. What was Ellsworth's Regimental number?

Ask the Guard if the Lincoln Catafalque is available to be viewed on the day of your visit. Proceed to the Mall area.

ERICSSON STATUE. John Ericsson was born in Sweden. Eventually he revolutionized sea warfare by inventing marine engines that functioned below the waterline. Perhaps his greatest invention was the construction of the ironclads.

47. What three virtues appear on his memorial?

LINCOLN MEMORIAL. Chief Justice Taft characterized the Lincoln Memorial at its dedication as, "A shrine at which all can worship, an altar upon which the supreme sacrifice was made for liberty; a sacred religious refuge in which those who love a country and love God can find inspiration and repose."

Ask the National Park Service representative if he will give the lecture about the Memorial to your group. The lecture is excellent and should be heard by everyone walking the "Pilgrimage."

Note the determination in Lincoln's features as he sits between the carvings of his two greatest speeches. Study Lincoln's face as he seems to repeat those fateful words he wrote to Horace Greeley in 1862: "I WOULD SAVE THE UNION." This he did.

48. (Statue) Which of Lincoln's hands appear to be clenched?

Each hiker should read the entire Gettysburg Address, and then finish by filling in the last five words of the Address:

49. "...And that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall ....."

The outer walls of the Lincoln Memorial are surrounded by a number of columns which represent the number of states in the Union at the time that Abraham Lincoln was President.

50. How many columns support the outer walls of the Memorial?

You have now completed the "LINCOLN PILGRIMAGE" in its entirety and qualify for the Trail Certificate, Medal and Patch.

THE
LINCOLN
PILGRIMAGE
P.O. Box 810
Washington, D.C.
20044

The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church

THE STAINED GLASS WINDOWS

Commentary by Dr. George M. Docherty

Nine stained glass windows in the area of the sanctuary portray the sweep of the providence of God, beginning with the creation of the universe and leading to the "Last Things," the Church Triumphant.

God, Creator, Judge, and Redeemer, is symbolized by a Hand, an idea suggested by the Michelangelo fresco on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in Rome. In his Creation of Man, Michelangelo depicts two heroic figures—God and Man—with outstretched hands towards each other until the forefingers of each are about to touch. This motif of the Hand of God will be seen to emerge in the windows.

THE CREATION

"In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth. The earth was without form and void, and darkness was upon the face of the deep . . . And God said, 'Let there be light'; and there was light." (Genesis 1:1-3)

Light broken into its spectrum colors radiates in circles from a crimson center towards the four corners of the window, merging into blue, gray, purple, and darkness. The creative energy behind the Hand of God swirls out of the universe of the atom, burgeoning into the rotating infinities of the starry universe. Saturn with its satellites and the planets surround the oscillating center. The tumult of mighty waters withdraw to reveal the earth. The six concentric circles echo the six days of creation. Bird, beast, and fish make their appearance. The solitary rabbit, the three pansies, and the butterfly (symbol of the Holy Spirit) sit peacefully amidst the beauty of Eden's lush flowers and innocency.

Adam, at the center of the universe with dominion over all things, defies God with clenched fist, staining the red core of blood-red creation by his rebellion and refusal to touch the forefinger of God who judges and recreates. Adam turns his back upon Eve who is bone of his bone and flesh of his flesh, severing this pristine union of Man-Woman. Eve, with the citrus fruit from the tree of knowledge of good and evil in her left hand, realizes in self-conscious guilt the truth of the double-tongued serpent's coiling words and, with Adam and the human race, moves from the beauty of Eden into a world of thorns and thistles and darkness.

"Of man's first disobedience, and the fruit
Of that forbidden tree whose mortal taste
Brought death into the world, and all our woe."
(Milton)

MOSES AND THE LAW

"And Moses turned, and went down from the mountain with the two tables of the testimony in his hands . . . (Exodus 32:15) "And as soon as he came near the camp and saw the calf and the dancing, Moses' anger burned hot . . . (Exodus 32:19)

Moses, descending from the towering Mt. Sinai, his face shining with the reflected glory of God, stamps with his right foot, breaking the golden calf and overthrowing its alter. The Israelites dance, make music, and drink in an ecstacy of worship of the golden calf. Balancing Mount Sinai, which is the seat of law, stands the Temple of Jerusalem with three empty crosses, and in the foreground the empty tomb, for the resurrection is an eternal event. Implicit in the law of Moses is the grace of God in Jesus Christ, who came to fulfill the law.

THE PROPHETS

Central sits the towering figure of Isaiah, looking upwards to the heavenly vision of prophecy to be fulfilled. "The people who walked in darkness have seen a great light... For to us a child is born, to us a son is given; and the government will be upon his shoulder, and his name will be called 'Wonderful Counselor, Mighty God, Everlasting Father, Prince of Peace.'" (Isaiah 9:2 and 6)

The Dove of the Holy Spirit kisses the lily whose stem entwines the initial "M". "Behold, a young woman shall conceive and bear a son, and shall call his name Immanuel." (Isaiah 7:14)

To the left Micah sits and declares:
"He has showed you, O man, what is good;
and what does the Lord require of you
but to do justice, and to love kindness,
and to walk humbly with your God?"
(Micah 6:8)

The Hand of God reaches over the temple to the multitude of the lame and the halt and the blind, who find the House of the Lord a place of healing.

To the right Amos sits and declares: "...the day of the Lord, It is darkness, and not light... Let justice roll down like waters, and righteousness like an overflowing stream." (Amos 5:18 and 24)

From Mount Sinai flows the River of God reflecting the blue light of heaven upon the places of political power—the dome of the Capitol in Washington, the Houses of Parliament in London, the Arc de Triomphe and the Eiffel Tower Symbolizing Paris, and the dark towers of the Kremlin in Moscow.

The prophets emerge as contemporary figures out of the secular cities and high-rise buildings of our technological society.

THE NATIVITY

A traditional nativity window. The shepherds (note the lamb around the neck as in the days of the Bible) and the Wise Men representing the three continents of Africa, Asia and Europe, bring their gifts to the child Jesus behind whose crib stands the blood-red cross of Calvary. The Feast of Epiphany celebrating the coming of the Gentiles to the child Jesus is symbolized in the lower half of the window in the gathering of all nations to Bethlehem.

THE BAPTISM AND THE TEACHING AND HEALING MINISTRY OF JESUS

The central figure depicts our Lord standing in Jordan's water. The hand that baptizes is both the hand of John the Baptist and the Hand of God. The Spirit, like a dove with large eyes, for the Spirit alone sees, sheds His glory, bringing together the Holy Trinity—the Spirit of Truth, the Hand of the Heavenly Father, and the Incarnate Son identified with the sins of the world.

The lower panel depicts the sermon on the mount—the waters of Jordan merging into the mountains of the horizon.

Top right: The man, lame for 38 years, is healed at the pool of Bethesda. (John 5:1-9)

Lower right: In the house of Lazarus Jesus speaks to Lazarus, watched by Mary, while Martha stirs the pot in the kitchen. (Luke 10:38-42)

Top left: Peter, daring to walk upon the waters to meet the Christ, finds his faith falter and as he sinks, the saving Hand of Christ is extended. (Matthew 14:22-33).

Bottom left: Jesus takes the child in his arms. (Matthew 19:13-15)

THE LAST SUPPER

In the upper room Jesus meets with his disciples who lounge around a low table to celebrate the preparation for the Passover. With his left hand he offers the bread to John; with his right he proffers the cup to Judas, recognized by the rope halo, who refuses to drink. Agitation is in the faces of the disciples. On the table is the common dish that was shared. To the left the towel, basin and water jar for the washing of the disciples' feet.

In the evening light through the windows can be discerned the temple bathed in the yellow light of the full paschal moon, and the soldiers' torches burning, where they are already gathered in the garden for the arrest.

THE CRUCIFIXION

The darkness that surrounded the cross, the lightning flashes from Sinai, the angry fire of the volcano, the earth-shaking tumult of the earthquake are symbolized in the warring colors and shapes of the window. In the center the Master, impaled through the wrists upon a gory cross, a broken halo signifying the incompletion that death brings; the inscription in Hebrew and Latin and Greek; the long-haired head crowned with cruel thorns slumped in death, and the sword-pierced body hanging inert, act to recapture the horror and terror of death. Even in his dying the nail-pierced hands, which are the Hands of God, point to the penitent thief whose forefinger points in hope for re-creation while the impenitent thief turns his back and clasps his fist, rebellious even in his dying. Beneath

the cross the soldiers compete for the seamless robe; a centurion looks up, "This is indeed the Son of God"; the priests are doubtful and bewildered; the multitude who pass by, wag their heads in incredibility or derision or fear or anger or indifference; a woman passes by with a child; a soldier dozes at his post.

THE RESURRECTION

The central panel depicts through faceted glass the light streaming from the empty tomb whose stone is rolled aside, surrounded by flowers and an ancient tree, and in the far distance the temple and three empty crosses. The Resurrection is the light of the world that shines downwards to Mary in the garden on the first Easter morning, kneeling before the Master yet touching him not (John 20:1-18); upwards to the upper room when, for the second time, the Christ appears and the doubting Thomas falls at his feet, "My Lord and my God," but will not touch the nail prints of the cross. (John 20:19-29)

Top left: Cleopas and the other disciple are aware, as they break bread with the stranger whom they met on the road to Emmaus, that it is the Risen Lord; in the background the winding road from Jerusalem whose towers are touched by the setting sun. (Luke 24:13-35)

Top right: After a night's fishing the disciples recognize the Risen Christ standing on the shore of the Sea of Tiberius beside a charcoal fire bidding them come and have breakfast. (John 21:1-19)

Bottom right: On the road to Damascus, Saul of Tarsus falls to his knees, blinded by the noonday sun, which is also the light of resurrection, through which blindness he will now see that Christ is the Lord. (Acts 9:1-22)

Bottom left: Martin Luther paying panance climbing the "scala sancta" in Rome also sees the truth in the light of the resurrection—"the just shall live by faith." (Romans 5:1-5)

THE CHURCH TRIUMPHANT

In heaven we behold the multitude which no man can number and the city of God whose lamp is the Lamb and in whose light the nations walk. Flowing from the throne of God and of the Lamb winds the river of the water of life, bright as crystal. On the riverside is the tree of life with 12 kinds of fruit yielding its fruit each month. Upon the upturned faces of the multitude fall the golden leaves of the tree which are for the healing of the nations. Inscribed in the falling leaves in Hebrew and Greek and Latin are the words "Prince of Peace, King of Kings, Lamb of God." There is no night there for the Lord God will be their light and they shall reign forever and ever. (Revelation 7:9-17; 21:22-27; 22:1-5)

The nine stained glass windows in the area were dedicated on February 19, 1967.

The Creation – to their devoted parents by General and Mrs. Rowland F. Kirks. *The Law* – to Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Edgington in appreciation of their life and work, by the Edgington Bible Class. *The Nativity* – to the memory of Margaret Larner Wotherspoon by her husband, Rear Admiral Alexander S. Wotherspoon. *The Baptism and Teaching Ministry of Jesus* – in appreciation of Mrs. Catherine Marshall LeSourd for perpetuating Dr. Peter Marshall's ministry. *The Last Supper* – in memory of the ministry of Dr. Peter Marshall. *The Crucifixion* – in loving memory of Frances Davies Bartholomew, by her husband, Harland Bartholomew. *The Resurrection* – in appreciation of the ministry and leadership of Dr. George M. Docherty. *The Church Triumphant* – in appreciation of Mrs. Mary Shirlaw Docherty's distinctive serviee as the minister's wife. The installation of the five windows on the New York Avenue side of the Sanctuary was made possible by the generosity of Mr. Harland Bartholomew and Judge and Mrs. Samuel E. Whitaker. The windows were fabricated by the Willet Stained Glass Studios of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church
1313 New York Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20005

THE GALLERY STAINED GLASS WINDOWS

The theme of the windows of the gallery could be described as "The Communion of Saints", illustrating as they do men and women who from so many walks of life have contributed, both past and present, to the life of the nation.

As we proceed, on the New York Avenue side, to the left around the balcony, the windows illustrate:

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

"To the glory of God and in remembrance of the Christian devotion of Anna D. Merwin"

Here is illustrated the growth of the Presbyterian denomination; its origin in Scotland and its beginning in America. The earliest figure is St. Columba, which is at the upper left. This missionary monk brought Christianity from Ireland to the Isle of Iona in 561. He was an able sailor and made many voyages and travelled deep inland in Scotland to carry the Gospel. Below him is his boat, a coracle, a small open boat with a sail. The Abbey of Iona is at the top. Beside it is the Celtic Cross of New York Avenue, a replica of the original St. John's Cross that stood for a thousand years at the west door of the Abbey of Iona beside the tomb of St. Columba. It reproduces in exact detail the Celtic symbolism of the original. This type of cross is associated with the ancient peoples of Britain, Cornwall, Wales, Ireland and Scotland. The rich carvings are common to Byzantium and Gaul, and probably found their way north with the Vikings and Danes.

At the upper right stands John Knox, who in 1560 established the Protestant Church in Scotland. The Presbyterian form of government has continued without interruption since 1690.

In the right center is Francis Makemie, who represents a milestone in the struggle for freedom of religion in the New World. When arrested for preaching as a dissenter, he declared before Lord Cornbury, Governor of New York, whose back is to the viewer, that his license to preach granted in England was valid in all Her Majesty's dominion.

John Witherspoon, a member of the Continental Congress and the only minister to sign the Declaration of Independence, is shown writing at the left center. William Tennant opened his school for the training of a Presbyterian Ministry in a log cabin on the banks of

the Neshaminy Creek in 1735. This is the famous Log College which was the forerunner of Princeton University, buildings of which are below.

America's Laborers

"Dedicated in 1969 to the loving memory of Mae S. Roher who worshipped near this window"

"By the sweat of your brow ..." This Biblical admonition from Genesis might well be the theme for this window, which commemorates the many common people whose labors have contributed through the generations to make America flourish. United by the rays of the cross, upper left, are depicted the pioneers who claimed the land from the wilderness, men who went to the mines, the builders of our cities and those who reap the harvests of field and sea.

Church and State

"To the Glory of God and in remembrance of the Christian devotion of Charles M. Merwin"

The mingling of religious symbols with symbols of our democracy, in this window, attempts visually to express these words from the Bill of Rights ... "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." Prominent across the tope are the Supreme Court, the Capitol, and the White House, representing the three branches of government. Combined with these, are the portraits of Justice Marshall, Washington, Lincoln and Jefferson.

In the center, the Seal of the United States appears next to the symbols of the three great religions ... Christianity, Judaism and Islam.

Across the bottom are pictured the people, of all age and race, from sea to sea, from whom Church and State exist.

Music

"He who sings prays twice" Given by members of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church in grateful remembrance of those whose worship has been magnified by the sound of holy music"

"O come, let us sing unto the Lord ..." "O sing unto the Lord a new song ..." say the Psalms. This window, along with our great choir, is a reminder for this congregation that music is an essential part of our religious life and heritage. Under the treble clef and keyboard stands a choir, flanked by the congregation, organist and musicians, raising its voice in the joy and adoration of music.

One Nation Under God

"Be strong and of a good courage; be not afraid, neither be thou dismayed; for the Lord thy God is with thee whithersoever thou goest. John M. (Jack) Kearney 1920-1970 Beloved Husband and "Dad" MIZPAH."

This window illustrates, through the men and women depicted here the many and varied contributions to our culture and civilization made by the minorities that make up America.

Jewish Americans: At the top is the Statue of Liberty glowing in the sunrise. Emma Lazarus is shown writing her poem which is engraved on the statue ..."Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to breathe free ... I lift my lamp beside the golden door!" This epitomizes the ideal of what America should be to its minorities. Near this at the center are: Samuel Gompers, early union organizer; Haym Salomon, Revolutionary War financier; Supreme Court Justice Louis Brandeis; composer George Gershwin; and below, David Belasco, Broadway producer.

Indian Americans: Here in the top right panel, is the great Chief Sequoyah showing the Cherokee alphabet, and the contemporary author Vine Deloria. Below him is the statue of Chief Crazy Horse at the Indian Mount Rushmore, Thunderhead Mountain, South Dakota. Also included, in small scale, are two winners of the Medal of Honor: Lt. Ernest Childers, an Oklahoma Creek, and Lt. Jack Montgomery, an Oklahoma Cherokee. Below these are the great Sioux Chief Sitting Bull, Osceola who never surrendered the Seminole Nation, and Chief Pontiac who tried to establish a confederation between the Indian Nations.

Spanish Americans: The right center and bottom right panels illustrate Mexican Americans and Puerto Ricans. In the center is Caesar Chavez holding grapes symbolizing the grape strike for migrant workers.

The handicapped, bottom right, are symbolized by Helen Keller and her teacher Anne Sullivan. Vignetted nearer the center is Helen running wild as a child.

Black Americans: The left side of the center panel portrays, from left to right, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Senator Edward Brooke, Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall, and Jackie Robinson, first black in major league baseball. Below these is Benjamin Banneker who assisted his friend Ellicott in surveying and marking the ten mile square boundaries of the new capital in 1791.

Asian Americans: At the top left is the Chinese American architect I.M. Pei. Below is Daniel Inouye, Senator from Hawaii, who lost an arm while fighting in the famous Japanese-American unit in World War II. Also included is Congresswoman Patsy Takemoto Mink of Hawaii.

Women: Patsy Mink leads naturally into another important contributor, the American Woman. Beside her is singer Marian Anderson.

Across the top are Shirley Chisholm, Congresswoman from New York and Eleanor Roosevelt shown holding the insignia of the United Nations. Below are Clara Barton, founder of the American Red Cross, and Frances Willard, early exponent of Women's suffrage. Nearer the center is the aviatrix Amelia Earhart.

In the bottom center panel are symbols of Judaism, Christianity, Islam, Shintoism, Buddhism, and the Celtic Cross of New York Avenue Presbyterian Church which graphically tie together the theme... One Nation Under God.

The Rhododendron flower, Scottish Thistle, Masonic Emblem and Marine Corps Wings are reminiscent of Jack Kearney, in whose memory this window was given.

The Armed Forces

"In honor of those who have served and those who now serve in the Armed Forces of the United States of America"

The lower part of this window symbolizes the destruction of war with the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse as described by John (Revelation 6:2-8)."This would introduce an element of judgement on all war, for surely this is the point of tension in which the church always stands."

The upper part symbolizes the wish of mankind for peace on the earth and the hope that the Armed Forces will become guardians of peace.

The large circle contains the American Eagle with olive branch under the cross symbolizing one nation under God, with Liberty, Justice and Peace for all. Behind the globe of the earth with "Peace" written on it, symbolizing the peaceful intentions of America , interlacing lines connect the emblems of the Army, Air Force, Navy and Marine Corps.

The Lincoln Window

"In memory of our parents, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Hindle, Mr. and Mrs. Alban V. Ruckmick whose humble Christian witness and devotion bestowed a rich spiritual treasure, Julia H. and Herbert C. Ruckmick"

This window shows Abraham Lincoln standing, as was his custom, during pastoral prayer at The New York Avenue Church, with his pew oriented in the direction it was in the older church. His actual pew is now located in the sanctuary in the same relative position as in the old church. The theme of the window centers upon the trials of our Civil War President, his humble and soul-searching search for the guidance of Divine Providence, and his own forthright devotion to the cause of uniting a war-torn nation. Lincoln's counsels and discussions with Dr. Phineas D. Gurley, then pastor of the church, are pictured at the lower left, while at the top center, the warring portions of our Nation are reunited under the Federal emblem and eagle. The quotation from Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address denotes the essence of Lincoln's deep commitment in service to his fellow man and God.

The Family and Thanksgiving

"Presented by Eva Mauzy in loving memory of her parents Benton Wayne and Sallie Lisman Mauzy and their family"

Central in this window is a congregation attending a Communion Service. Above, the minister, assisted by two elders, rises the tower of The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church which separates two Thanksgiving Services -- that first Thanksgiving celebrated by Pilgrims and Indians, and that of a contemporary family. A father and son fishing and a mother reading to her daughters complete the scenes of family life.

Education

"In cherished memory of Walter Phelps Hilderbrand, Sr. by his wife and friends"

This window presents the evolution of Education in the United States. At the center are the little red school house and a log cabin school such as Tennant founded and Lincoln attended. Also in the center is a candle on a Bible, used as a symbol of early education in America because the Bible was virtually the only textbook. To the right of the red school house, is a colonial hornbook from which children without conventional books learned their alphabet. Below, the scene in the nineteenth century school room is contrasted with that of a contemporary lesson.

At the top of the window is the Cleveland Memorial Tower, Princeton University. On the right side of the window are illustrated the most up-to-date techniques of modern education. At the top, students watch an educational program on television. Below the modern school building, students study by means of computer and tape recorder.

The left side of the window contains portraits of people who were landmarks in the history of education. Horace Mann is called the father of public school education. He preached the doctrine of free education for all. In the 1820's a private normal school was founded at Concord, Vermont by Samuel Hall. This provided the first teacher education. William McGuffy, the president of Ohio University, compiled the Eclectic Readers which were the mainstay of elementary education. Reforms in education were instigated by Maria Montessori, who opened the first of her children's homes in Rome in 1907. Her method of teaching and training young children spread quickly to the United States. Also shown is John Dewey, America's foremost philosopher, who introduced major reforms through his experimental school at the University of Chicago in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Science

"In honor of Dr. Raleigh Gilchrist, Scientist, Teacher and Churchman, gifted by Elizabeth Gilchrist"

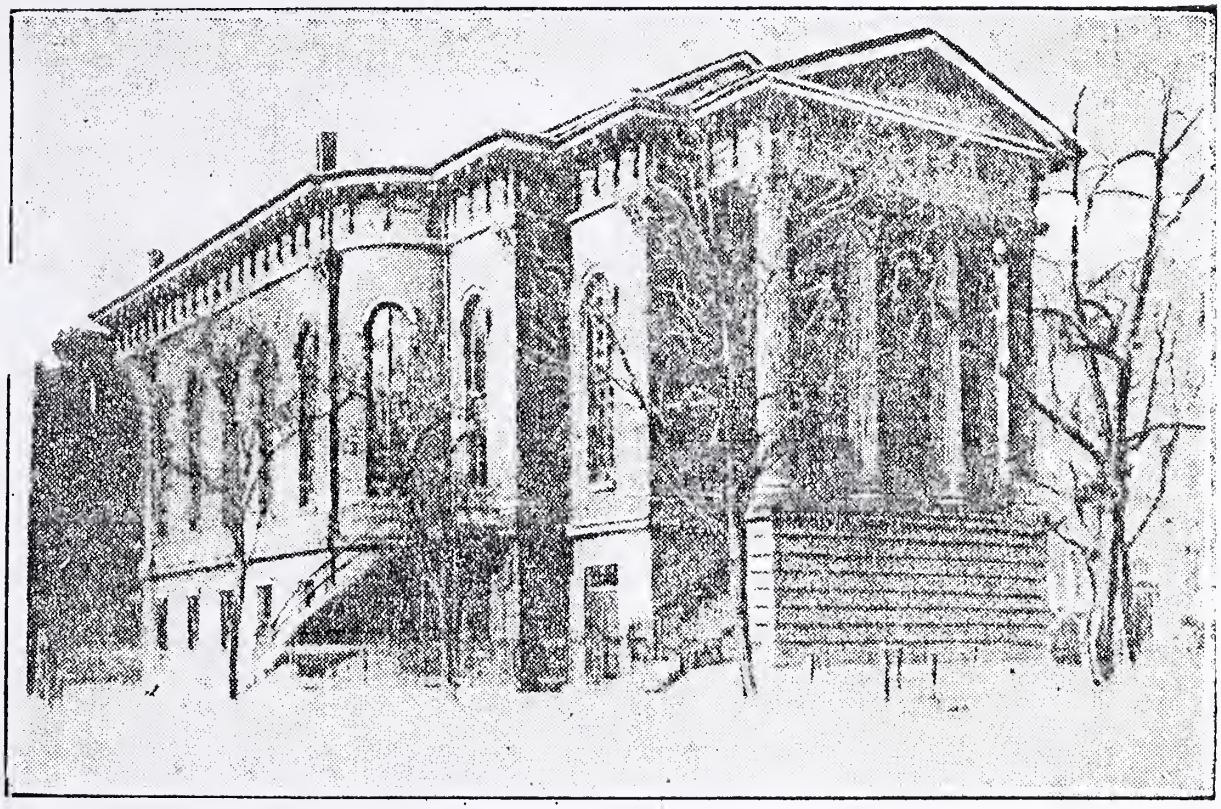
This window commemorates science, and particularly the scientists of the United States, in Applied and Pure science. Teilhard de Chardin's philosophy of the reconciliation of spirit and matter is used as a starting point. A large chunk of faceted glass near the bottom repre-

uranium; the discovery of its radioactivity led to the atom bomb. The symbol in the center shows that uranium can be used for the benefit of humanity. It can be used in ceramics, dyes, photography and most important, in the production of nuclear energy.

An alpha and omega, the first and last letters of the Greek alphabet, have long been applied to God. If alpha denotes the Creator, the omega focuses that point where humans take over to use or abuse the earth.

Portraits of scientists are on both sides. At the top left is Benjamin Franklin, who with kite and key demonstrated the electricity in the storm clouds. Next below is Thomas Edison with the incandescent lamp, then Samuel Morse with the telegraph. Poles and wires repeat the form of the cross. Next below is Robert Fulton, who invented the steamboat, and Robert Peary, intrepid explorer of the north pole.

On the right at the top is George Washington Carver holding the peanut from which he developed over three hundred products. Albert Einstein points to his formula for energy, $E=mc^2$. Jonas Salk, discoverer of polio immunization is shown with microscope. Below is Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, and on the bottom, Wilbur and Orville Wright and their first airplane.



FUNERAL SERVICES FOR BRYAN TO BE HELD IN LINCOLN'S CHURCH. The New York Avenue Presbyterian church, Washington, D. C., which Lincoln attended, was picked out by Mrs. Bryan as the place to hold the last funeral services Friday.

Historic
New York Avenue
Church

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